

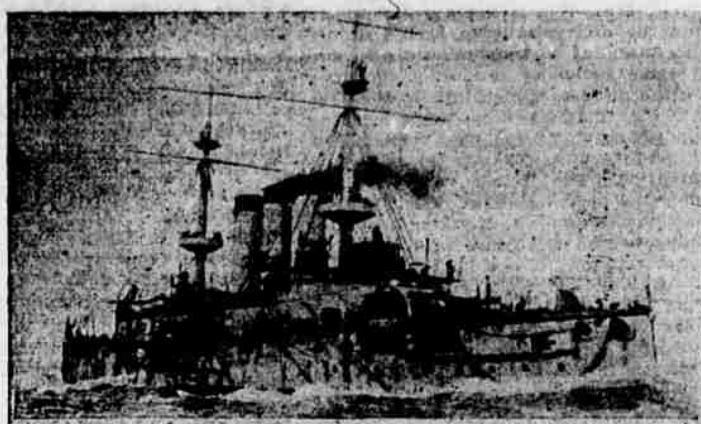
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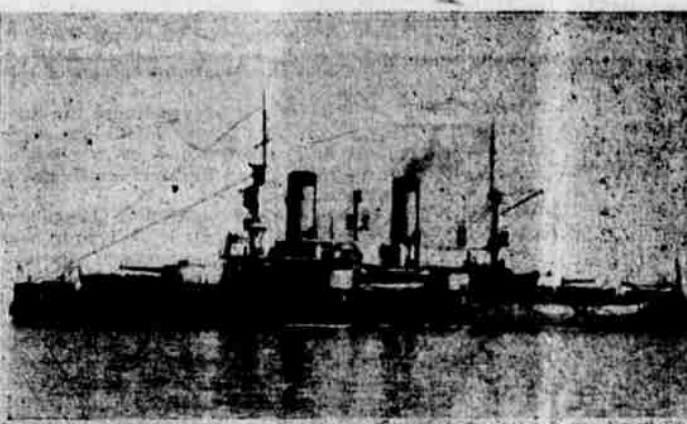
HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2561

ENGLISH FAR-EASTERN WAR RISKS HAVE INCREASED FROM FORTY TO SEVENTY GUINEAS ON THE TON OF FREIGHT



The Japanese Barbette Ship "Shikishima," Carrying a 12-inch, 14 1/2-inch Quick-firing, 16 Minor Guns, and 750 Men.



The Russian Torpedo Ship "Turgoyevsk," which Cost \$5,000,000, is a member of the Equipment of Ordnance and Men to the "Shikishima."



GENERAL KOUROPATKIN (THE SHORT OFFICER IN THE CENTRE, BEHIND THE GUN), RUSSIA'S MINISTER OF WAR, WITH OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The Emperor and Elder Statesmen Confer and Reach a Weighty Decision.

Correspondent Jack London Arrested for Photographing Japanese Forts at Shimonoseki.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The reply of Russia to Japan has been sent to Viceroy Alexieff and should be approved of it the text will reach Tokyo on Monday.

TOKYO, Feb. 5.—The Emperor and the elder statesmen have been in conference and, it is understood, have reached a weighty decision.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Far Eastern war risks have increased from forty to seventy guineas to the ton.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The official feeling here is that Russia has offered Japan substantial concessions. Russia will not declare war but will remain quiescent until attacked.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Russia has chartered eighteen steamers to carry supplies to the Far East.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 5.—The Russian fleet has returned here.

TOKYO, Japan, Feb. 4.—The war sentiment in official circles is steadily increasing. It is now believed that war cannot be avoided.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received in London today state that 6,000 Russian troops from Port Arthur are reported to have attempted to make a landing at Chemulpo on the west coast of Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 4.—The families of foreigners living in Korea are leaving the country for Shanghai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Russian reply will be delivered to the Japanese Minister tomorrow.

TOKYO, Feb. 4.—Jack London, an American war correspondent, has been arrested at Shimonoseki for photographing the forts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a bitter attack upon the United States, which it accuses of instigating war for the sake of excluding Europe from the Far Eastern markets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 3.—Reports received from Russian sources of information in the Far East are decidedly quieting. It is stated that the Seoul-Fusan Railway has been occupied by the Japanese, who had taken guns to Seoul ostensibly to protect the Legation.

It is also reported that war will inevitably follow a refusal to accept Russia's response to Japan. Viceroy Alexieff is said to have the authority to declare war.

PORT ARTHUR, China, Feb. 3.—Seven Russian warships stationed at Port Arthur have left this port presumably to join the nine vessels of the outside fleet. Unusual activity is manifest in the army and navy.

Nine thousand troops have left their barracks here. Their destination is not known.

SAN FRANCISCO BROKERS SUSPEND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—Balton Deruyter & Co., general commission brokers, made an assignment today. The liabilities of the concern are undetermined. Members of the firm attribute their difficulties to the crooked work of employees.

NEW SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The shipbuilding case has been compromised by the organization of a new company, with a capital of thirty million dollars. Half the stock goes to Charles M. Schwab.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The last American soldiers left this city yesterday. President Palma and cabinet attended the ceremony of lowering the United States flag from Cabanas fortress.

SAN DOMINGO INSURRECTION.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 5.—The insurgents have captured and burned San Carlos and are now fighting at Pajarito.

KEPOIKAI MAKES FIGHT FOR HIS COUNSEL FEE

With reference to the legal proceeding reported below, Treasurer Kepoikai said yesterday afternoon:

"Why should payment of my counsel fee be refused?"

"The counsel fee was paid in Mr. Cooper's suit against the Board of Public Institutions, and it was for the same firm, too—Kinney & McClanahan."

"Robertson & Wilder were paid \$2000 the other day for work done for the Territory."

"Suppose I refuse to pay warrants out of incidentals for the other departments, where would they be if the rule the Attorney General makes against me is established?"

"The whole trouble is that I am not one of the official family."

Treasurer Kepoikai has appealed to the Supreme Court from the refusal of the Auditor to draw a warrant for payment of counsel fee incurred in his suit to prevent the transfer of the waterworks and sewers to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu and, incidentally, to have the County Act declared null and void. The text of the appeal here follows:

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

In the matter of the appeal of A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, from the decision of J. H. Fisher, Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your appellant A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully represents:

1. That he is the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and as such Treasurer he is charged with the expenditure of the funds appropriated by law for the use of the Treasury Department of the Territory of Hawaii including funds appropriated for "Incidentals" of said Department.

2. That in or about the month of December, A. D. 1903, your appellant deemed it necessary for the proper performance of his duties as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii and for the interests of his office and of the Territory of Hawaii, to bring a suit against C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii, and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of the Honolulu Water Works, to restrain

them from transferring to certain County Boards of Supervisors, created by Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, the waterworks, pipes, conduits and sewers of the Territory of Hawaii, and the control and management of the same, appellant verily believing that said Act 31 was void and that said transfer, if made, would work irreparable damage to the Territory of Hawaii, and to himself as Treasurer of the said Territory.

3. That your appellant at divers times went to the office of the Attorney-General of the Territory of Hawaii, for the purpose of consulting with him regarding said suit, but was at no time able to find said Attorney General; that appellant well knew that said Attorney General would be opposed to and would not prosecute the said suit, the said Attorney General being an ardent supporter of said Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, and having supported and tried to uphold the same both in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit and in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii; that the case was urgent and appellant thereupon employed the law firm of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper to conduct said case, which the said firm did; that the case involved the transfer of property yielding a revenue of \$97,000 or thereabouts and the validity of the aforesaid Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, or vital parts thereof.

4. That the said suit was duly brought; that the Attorney General aforesaid appeared on behalf of the aforesaid Holloway and Brown and filed a plea in abatement to said suit questioning appellant's right to sue; that said plea was sustained by the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the First Circuit, from which said ruling your appellant appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

5. That said suit of appellant was an important one and involved careful preparation both on the merits and in regard to the point raised by the aforesaid plea in abatement, and that the reasonable value of the services performed by the aforesaid firm of Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper was \$500 or more.

6. That a bill for \$500 was duly presented by said firm to appellant for their services in full in said case, a copy of which is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A," that the same was duly approved by appellant and certified to by the Registrar of Public Accounts of the Territory of Hawaii, a copy of which said approval and cer-

BATTALION OF INFANTRY MAY REPLACE ARTILLERY

No information has been received by local army officers as to what infantry force has been designated to take the place of the 66th and 67th companies of artillery now located at Camp McKinley.

Captain McK. Williamson, depot quartermaster, and Col. McLellan, commandant of Camp McKinley, will probably receive their instructions in the first mail to arrive from Washington, there being no need of using the cable.

As infantry companies are smaller than artillery companies there is a probability that a battalion of infantry, comprising four companies, may replace the two companies of artillery. There is not enough barrack room to quarter four companies, but the overflow could easily be given shelter in tents. A battalion is a unit in the strength of a regiment, requiring a post commandant and a battalion staff.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OPPOSES CREMATION.

Cremation of the dead is not recognized by the Catholic Church, although in some instances in Honolulu, the burial of cremated Catholics has been performed by the priests of the local mission.

One of the fathers of the Catholic Mission, when asked what were the views of the Church regarding cremation, said yesterday: "It has been the custom of the Church to bury the body, and it sees no reason why it should change the custom. The burial of the body represents, more or less, the burial of Christ, so that the bodies will later be glorified in Christ."

"Another reason is that cremation was begun in Italy, about forty years ago, by a society which was opposed to the teachings of the Catholic Church, and cremation was a part of the Society's methods to show its hatred of the Church. The burial of the dead is a moral teaching of the Church."

"Of course where the civil authority requires bodies to be cremated for public reasons, the Church does not interfere, and will bury the ashes according to the usual custom. But no Catholic can will that his body be cremated and if this is done the body will not be given a Catholic burial."

"During the visitation of plague, several bodies of Catholics were cremated by order of the government. In these cases cremation was not done according to their wishes, and we officiated at their burial."

MONTEREY GOES TO CANTON.

HONGKONG, China, Feb. 4.—The U. S. monitor Monterey sailed today for Canton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The House today passed the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

(Continued on Page 5.)

HONOKAA TOWN MEETING FOR GOVERNOR'S BENEFIT

Hawaii's Executive Would Build Up the Party as Well as the Territory.

(Staff Correspondence.)

HONOKAA, Jan. 30.—A rousing public meeting and a visit to the coffee lands and homesteads above Honokaa were the features of the day spent in this village, the largest and probably the most progressive so far visited by the Governor's party. Honokaa is the metropolis of the Hamakua district and its people are well organized. Half a dozen large stores, a number of smaller ones, and several hotels and eating houses give the town a fine appearance of prosperity.

VISIT TO COFFEE LANDS.

Leaving Maunaloa's house at six in the morning Gov. Carter, with Secretary Atkinson and Forester Hosmer visited the homesteads above Honokaa, being met en route by Manager Gibbs of Paauhau plantation and Guy Gere of the Public Works department.

The homesteads seem to be prosperous although many of them have been deserted for the time being. Impassable roads are held responsible for the disinclination of the homesteaders to live on their lands but this obstacle will soon be removed and the homesteads will be occupied again. The road to the three lots of homesteads was planned in a straight line, without regard to mountains and the path leads up an almost perpendicular precipice in places.

COFFEE CULTIVATION.

Nearly all of the twenty-acre homesteads have been planted in coffee and the trees presented a fine appearance. The cane is ripening rapidly and in a few weeks will be ready for harvesting. Some of the homesteads are also planted in cane which is doing well. The cane is sold to the neighboring plantations.

THE LOUISON PLACE.

A brief stop was made at Louison's coffee plantation where the party enjoyed some of the finely flavored coffee raised there. Altogether there are 1200 acres in coffee which is fast ripening. Seventy sacks of green coffee have already been picked and cleaned and shipped to market. Mr. Louison expects to take off 3000 bags of clean coffee this season and the chances are that it will not be marketed at a loss as has been the case often in the past. There is a possibility now that the War Department may take a portion of the Hawaiian coffee crop and with the reputation the local product is making on the mainland the demand for it is growing rapidly.

THE TOWN MEETING.

Returning to Honokaa at ten o'clock a town meeting was held in the Lyceum which was attended by about a hundred citizens, the whites predominating.

Mr. A. Lidgate was chairman of the meeting and introduced Governor Carter to the assembled citizens. As few Hawaiians were in attendance no interpretation was necessary.

Mr. Lidgate in introducing the Governor said that it was the first time an executive had visited Honokaa and they were all pleased to meet him and to get an expression of his views.

Governor Carter said he was certainly pleased to see and meet the people of Honokaa. "I am certainly glad to meet all you pioneers, the men who have been foremost in building up the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii, the men who have done so much to raise the standard of living in the Islands. I admire greatly the way you have met the many difficulties which you have encountered. I hope to make this visit an annual affair and to see you every year (applause) and I do not want you to be afraid to come and meet me, and point out any mistakes that I make and to offer your advice and assistance. One man can do little alone but with the support and assistance of the people a great deal can be accomplished.

"What I have already seen has convinced me that there is a great amount of work to be done in building up the government and in changing the conditions of the past. It seems that in the building of roads in the past a good deal of money has been wasted, the money put on roads has flown into the sea. We want to change all that—for every dollar spent we want a dollar's worth returned. We don't want any money wasted through graft or fraud—and we don't want any money expended honestly and allowed to run into the sea.

"In the political field I stand as a Republican (applause) like our great President, for I believe that no gentleman has ever occupied the executive chair more fearlessly or more honestly than President Roosevelt. When I go out among the people and say these things I know I am opposing the traditions of the past, but I believe also that no government can be successful without the support of party organization. And I propose to give to Republicans positions at the disposal of the administration. By this I don't mean to make positions, I do not mean that politics shall be the first consideration for efficiency is always counted first and politics second, but politics will not be entirely disregarded.

Governor Carter said also that he wanted the men of the community not only with their contributions to the campaign fund but also by personally

getting into politics and using their own influence at elections. "A great deal has been done for the homesteaders above here," said the Governor, "but I don't believe they appreciate it or think that it was the Republican organization that helped to do that. If they want the assistance of the government they will always find that the best way to get it is by being with the party in control. Political reasons are not above everything and I do not intend to ignore my duty but we want the people to appreciate it and help us when we help them."

The Governor said that he believed the more elastic county government would do much towards satisfying the people of the Islands. There was too much of a feeling that the government was entirely apart from the people. With the new knowledge obtained of the County Act by the court decisions, the Governor said that he did not believe a satisfactory County Act could be passed without Congressional help. Until there was a County Act, the Governor said he hoped to show that much could be accomplished in decentralizing the government.

The Governor spoke also of the bad roads through which he had passed but said he wished to compliment the road board of the district in the common sense shown by the roads already constructed. He said the task of changing old trails to modern roads was difficult and expensive and he believed Honokaa was setting a good example to the rest of the island in the work already done. He believed that a change of advantage might be made in the taxation scheme and instead of collecting road taxes according to population it might be assessed according to the needs of the district. He also believed that it might be wise, when the government set aside a sum for the permanent improvement of a road, that at the same time a certain percentage should be allotted each year for the maintenance of the road. It was useless to build a road and then allow it to go into ruin, and when a road was built the legislature might set aside a certain sum for repairs each year until resided. In conclusion the Governor said he was glad to meet the people of Honokaa and intended to do what he could, and work early and late for the people of Hawaii.

ATKINSON'S REMARKS.

Secretary Atkinson said that it was his duty to report to the President, the official acts of the Governor and he intended to do it. He was interested in the success of the administration and would stand shoulder to shoulder with the Governor in giving the Territory a business-like administration. "And I hope that you will send to the legislature experienced men who are in sympathy with us and who will work with us," said Mr. Atkinson. He said that they hoped to stop reckless expenditure of money on the part of road boards. Conditions are changed, times are hard and the only way to get good times was to make every dollar that was spent show. Since the first of the year the government had saved a tremendous amount of money by cutting off needless expenses.

WANT A RESERVOIR.

Mr. Kaiser, a German citizen, said he had been a resident of Honokaa for sixteen years, and wanted to say what was most needed, was a reservoir. The people of the village had no water to drink. In the last drought he had sold water to the people at twenty-five cents a tin. "The people, they think I make bushels of money, but it was not so," said Kaiser. "I nearly got broke but they don't believe it." Mr. Kaiser said that they wanted \$20,000 for a water system. The homesteaders up above had been compelled to beg and steal their water and to fight for it, but still could not get enough.

Guy Gere was called upon for a statement of the appropriations made for the district by the legislature, and read off a list showing over \$50,000 at the disposal of the government, not counting an appropriation of \$12,000 for a new road in the loan bill. There was a long discussion of roads, the consensus of opinion being that the main road—Kukui to Ooaka—should be built first. The Waimea road will next be built.

Mr. Louison wanted a road through from the homesteads. He said a good many of the homesteaders had left.

"What is the political complexion of those people, Republicans?" asked the Governor.

"Willing to be," replied Louison.

Manager Gibbs of Paauhau said that Hamakua always got appropriations but that the work was always left undone. The Governor replied that the remedy was for the people to send a legislature that would appropriate no more money than there was to spend and the Governor would then have no discretion, he would have to build what the legislature ordered.

Governor Carter said that he did not believe that Mud Lane could be abandoned altogether. Mr. Kaiser thought it should be. He told of how he had been unable to drive a team through that road, he had an empty wagon and fifteen mules hitched to it, but could not pull through. "Me and my bullock teams made all the roads around here," said Kaiser. "We get a new road, but it is a connection with a road that is no road; they tell us that mud is good enough to fill the roads for us and tell

MRS. WILCOX WINS OUT

Cases Tried Yesterday Before Three Judges.

In the trespass case of Theresa Owana Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, the jury yesterday afternoon returned the following verdict:

"We the jury in the above entitled cause find for the plaintiff and against the defendant in the sum of \$159.60 damages, but we do not think the defendant had any malicious intent."

Exceptions were noted by the defendant, with notice of motion for a new trial.

Mrs. Wilcox sued Mr. Berrey for \$300 damages in the District Court, on account of his assigning an old judgment against her which included a debt to the Hawaiian News Co. which her husband, the late Robert Wilcox, had in the meantime settled. District Magistrate Dickey gave judgment for the defendant, from which the plaintiff appealed to the Circuit Court and a jury.

OTHER TRIALS.

Orpheum Company, Limited, vs. J. Oswald Luitel, assumption, is on trial before Judge De Bolt. C. W. Ashford for plaintiff; E. A. Douthitt for defendant. The following jurors are sitting: Henry Cook, C. J. Ludwigsen, Jos. Aea, J. C. Axtell, D. J. Stynes, Geo. Dillingham, Chas. Kapule, John R. Moniz, Starr Kapu, John Andrews, Jos. Andrade and S. K. Aki.

Capital Building Co. (J. J. Egan and Philip Frear) vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. is still on from Monday before Judge Gear and a jury.

Judge Robinson was engaged all yesterday, continuing this morning, with the jury waived trial of Magoon vs. Kalei, partition, resumed from last week. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot for plaintiff; Frank Andrade for defendant.

APPEALS.

Exceptions from the Fourth Circuit Court, Hilo, by defendants in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi and Watanabe have been entered on the Supreme Court calendar.

Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Warn and W. A. Whiting, exceptions from the First Circuit, has been forwarded to the Supreme Court calendar.

In the case of Southard Hoffmann, Jr. vs. E. B. Friel, the defendant before Judge De Bolt withdrew his appeal from the District Court.

Sheriff Brown Leaves for Hilo.

High Sheriff Brown left for Hilo yesterday on police business. While in Hilo he will try to make arrangements for the installation of the Gamewell fire and police alarm box system but the telephone line in Hilo are said to be blocking this by refusing the department free use of their poles for stringing the wires.

us to travel on it; that we got web feet. Sure," Kaiser also wanted a new road to the homesteads.

"How much would it cost?" asked the Governor.

"I have no idea," said Kaiser. "I am not an engineer, I am a driver."

Kaiser also told of a man whose horses had lost their front legs in coming down "Mud Lane." He had a special wagon made for the trip but it couldn't stand the pace.

Chas. Williams and Manager Forbes also talked about roads. The latter said that the people of Waipio didn't want to come to Honokaa to get to Waimea. Mr. Gibbs said it was impossible to build new roads out of the current funds. Gov. Carter stated that the six months' appropriation bill could be expended only for necessary expenses of the government and that no new roads could be built from such a fund. The six months bill provided \$5,000 for the district and this would have to be used only for maintenance, which would allow \$15,000 for the eighteen months remaining before the legislature met again.

Mr. Lidgate read a statement showing that in the past five years Honokaa had paid in \$250,000 in taxes and in return only \$97,000 had been spent on the roads. Gov. Carter said that the figures were interesting and instructive, but that the weather man was largely to blame for the condition of the roads.

He said also that it illustrated forcibly the necessity for setting aside a fund to keep roads in repair.

Representative Fernandez also called attention to the need of a schoolhouse in the Ooaka end of the district, where he said there were forty children who had to go three miles to Honokaa to school. Secretary Atkinson said that the school was provided for in the loan fund but that it did no good to make such appropriations unless a teacher was also provided for in the regular bill.

In concluding the meeting Governor Carter said he believed in providing schools in the Territory. He stated that he believed in the women of Hawaii and thought that when the Hawaiian women were in favor of a thing they generally got it.

A lunch was served to the party in the Lyceum and the party started on to Ooaka. On the way a stop was made at the Horner place where tea was served and the ladies of the district were received by the Governor.

This evening the stop was made with Manager W. G. Walker of Ooaka plantation who also spread a fine dinner for the members of the party.

L. M.

"Please, mother says, can you let her have a 'arf ounce of this ere radium she 'ave read so much about in the paper?"—Punch.

LECTURE AT PUNAHOU

Mrs. Mary R. Smith of Stanford Talks.

A large and representative gathering of the thinking people of Honolulu was present in Paunah Hall at Punahou College last evening to listen to an interesting and valuable address by Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, of Stanford University, on "The Subjective Causes of Poverty in Cities." The unusually large audience attested to the merit of the subject and the lecturer's growing popularity in educational circles of Honolulu.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Young Men's Research Club, and was the first of a series of three to be given by Mrs. Smith under the same auspices.

One of the most pertinent statements made by the talented educator was that no charity can ever be of any permanent value which does not stop the causes of poverty. To prevent sickness, which was one of the primal causes, fresh air and good water must, among other things, be supplied. To stop intemperance, another deep rooted cause, the charity worker must ascertain why people drink and supply something else if possible.

In opening her subject Mrs. Smith said one question which is often put to her is, what is sociology? Her answer to that broad and very general question is that sociology is a very modern English-American outgrowth of the subject of economics. Economics is confined largely to the study of world production and distribution of commodities and goods. That is what is generally taught in the universities under the title of economics. Sociology has only recently come to be a respectable subject. Sociology, roughly speaking, is the study of man in association, the reaction of the individual actions of men upon one another when they form society. If Robinson Crusoe were on his island all alone, it would be impossible to develop sociology, but so soon as you have him acted upon by Friday then we have what is called sociology.

Sociology is divided into two great fields of study. One of them is theoretical, embracing the principles of sociology, and the other is applied sociology, or philanthropy.

Theoretical sociology investigates the remote and fundamental causes of man's action in association, while applied sociology deals with immediate causes and attempts to find remedies for pathological conditions. These conditions are not ideal. Applied sociology goes further than to investigate the causes. It suggests remedies. This the speaker more clearly pointed out by suggesting chemistry, wherein certain results are obtained from certain combinations, or causes. Applied chemistry is directed, for instance, to the dyeing of materials, the making of salt and soda, etc. That is practical chemistry.

The basis of all charitable work is to make a diagnosis of the causes and then to proceed to find a palliative. Charity in earlier times was almost wholly ameliorative. This is typified in the middle ages when the practice of medicine was ameliorative, done entirely by the monks and nuns. In the history of the time nothing is found giving reasons why one man should be rich and the other poor. There was absolutely no study of these matters. In the 19th century the world began the task.

Charity of the ameliorative sort was considered right. In the eighteenth century there was a tremendous human effort, with political upheavals. In short, it was the effort of the common man to make himself heard on the one hand, and the question, on the other hand, of ascertaining how far his rights extended. There was an extraordinary impetus given to humanitarian effort by the breaking down of political, social and religious barriers.

The first attempts to ascertain the causes of poverty were made by Malthus. In America, Henry George, the Single Tax theorist, continued the investigations. The first discussion of the causes was purely philosophic. Since the middle of the nineteenth century there has been an enormous increase in the number of scientific and practical workers among the poor, whose first-hand knowledge affords a more accurate basis for conclusions. The world has never before seen such an expansion in philanthropic effort as is going on in England and America. The growth of Christianity, the speaker contended, has produced an extraordinary development of humanitarianism. It is not true that the poor were unworthy, any more than that the rich were worthy. Men have given to charity all out of proportion to their substance, and this to the poor had been a hindrance rather than a help, and has produced pauperism.

As an instance of this she cited the competition of founding hospitals in Paris at one time to obtain the children of women who wanted to be rid of their offspring. It proved an easy manner to rid themselves of distasteful encumbrances, and it was an aid to crime.

The most important observer of practical charity is Mr. Charles Booth who has spent his life and a fortune in understanding and describing accurately the poverty-stricken population of East London. His six volumes contain accurate statistical and social descriptions of rent, food, clothing and living expenses, of wages received and kind of labor done, of sanitary conditions and social environment of thousands of working families.

In the United States the first observer and writer on a large scale was Prof. Amos G. Warner whose book on American charities is now a classic of phil-

anthropy. These men have been followed and supplemented by other workers and writers, so that now the literature of applied sociology is large, and adequate to the establishment of some important conclusions.

It has become evident that there are two great classes of causes tending to poverty and degeneration, the subjective, or those inherent in the man himself, and the objective, or those inherent in the present organization of society. The most striking fact about the subjective causes is that the same causes appear in all the studies in both Europe and America.

There are five great causes of poverty, as follows: Sickness, intemperance, incapacity, sensuality, unemployment. These causes will vary however, in ages of persons. With aged persons there is a general breaking down because of illness which is the natural cause of premature old age. Sensuality as a direct cause will appear higher among women than among men because it is more serious with women. Intemperance is a form of incapacity. The classification was arbitrary, Mrs. Smith explained, but it was the only means to arrive at an understanding of human nature to get at some judicious action by classifying the masses of men into sections so that they may be more easily comprehended, much as one piles money, ten pieces to a pile. That is the object of statistics. The causes vary, and no one cause operates alone. Mrs. Roberts took for example a drunken husband. Going behind the cause of his intemperance it may be found that his wife has a violent temper and drove him from home on occasions until he found solace in a saloon, and from being a moderate drinker he drank to excess. This resulted in the breaking up of the home. There were no hard and fast rules. The main causes are too often interwoven with minor ones.

The classification given by Mrs. Smith constitutes by far the greatest part of the characteristics of the poverty-stricken classes. The speaker discussed each of the causes at length, emphasizing especially their complexity and interdependence, and quoting the old saying that "poor folks have poor ways."

FEDERAL JOBS YOU MIGHT GET

Examinations for the Civil Service as indicated below, are scheduled for February, 1904:

Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. Alexander, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Kenake, Mr. R. S. Stackable or Mr. A. B. Ingalls.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 17-18, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill eighteen vacancies in the position of copyist (male), at \$900 per annum, in the Bureau of Pensions, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Feb. 15th, 1904.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on February 24, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a vacancy in the position of magazine attendant, New York Navy-Yard, Naval Magazine, Dover, N. J., at \$2 per diem, and other similar vacancies as they may occur, for which applications will be received until the hour of closing business on Feb. 23rd, 1904.

ROUMANIA WOULD HEAR OF HAWAII

From "The Blue Danube" has come a request to the Hawaii Promotion Committee to forward a number of unmounted photographs and literature on Hawaii, which will be distributed among the agents on the line of the Danube Steam Navigation Company. Wm. Gruner, general superintendent of the system, with headquarters at Galatz, Roumania, has asked for the information, and the next mail to the coast will carry a considerable stock to him.

The superintendent states in a postal card that he may be of some service in informing travellers about Hawaii.

The Promotion Committee has some very fine photographs which are obtained through the usual sources, but most of the stock pictures taken, and to be sold by photographers, are generally of familiar scenes in the Islands. Amateur photographers oftentimes hit upon some unusually attractive picturesque features of scenery and the Promotion Committee is anxious to secure copies to send to the mainland for exhibition purposes.

WARRANTS AGAIN TO BE REGISTERED

Treasurer A. N. Kepolikal gives notice this morning that payment of warrants on current expenditures account, excepting for salaries and pay rolls, will be deferred from date of yesterday. Unpaid warrants will be registered and draw interest of five per cent per annum. In an interview with an Advertiser reporter, the Treasurer stated that this arrangement was indefinite in duration. It will therefore last until the Territorial funds are replenished from incoming taxes.

Mr. Kepolikal further said that warrants were being issued without question under the appropriation bills of the 1903 session. Nothing more is heard about a test case regarding the validity of expenditures under those measures.

"De trouble wif dat man," said Erasmus Pinkley, "is dat he's too ambitious." "But he won't work," answered Miss Miami Brown. "No. He's one of dese people dat would rather 'magine himself ridin' in a automobile dan git down to business an' push a wheelbarrow."—Washington Star.

BEFORE THE POLICE JUDGE

Turkoman Drops Her Case Against Frank.

Except for the presence of the Turk woman who came to withdraw the charge against her husband, business was slow in the police court yesterday. The case of Leon Straus, attorney, charged with cashing a warrant that did not belong to him went over for a week. Ventura Garcia, a Porto Rican, charged with jareney got the benefit of a nolle prosequi. Another Porto Rican, Pedro Rica, alias Frederico Rodriguez, was committed to the circuit court for trial on a charge of having drawn a razor on another Porto Rican. Two Japs appeared on charges of being common nunsances and His Honor made it four dollars each and costs.

Then Albert Kaiser, an old German, and almost blind, was brought up. A woman owned a dog. Yesterday the dog was found to have a hole in its side from which blood was flowing. Kaiser was seen to have a knife. Therefore he was guilty. At least this is what the neighbors thought and that is what they told the judge. The judge decided that Kaiser was not guilty of attempting to murder the dog.

Sam Fox had been drunk but forfeited bail of six dollars in order to save himself a lecture. So was Joe Fraga, but he came into court and was assessed three dollars and costs.

The next name was "C. Macpherson." "Here is a chance to do a good turn for a fellow from the land of my ancestors," thought the Scotch judge. But the alleged Scotchman turned out to be a Porto Rican. However, the judge detected that he had been associating with the Scotch considerably during the previous night and considered that his entertainment was worth about three dollars and the regulation costs.

Then "Mary Morris," alias Mrs. J. H. Love, appeared to answer to three charges of assault and battery. She was an attractive looking woman. It appeared that Mary had been in a rough house in which she had more or less battered the persons of Miss Ah Chuck, Mrs. Jos. Vierra, and Mrs. Lapana. There were four nationalities represented in the trouble and according to all accounts it was interesting. Mary found one of the women wearing a new shawl. She had missed a lap-robe and declared that the new shawl had been made from the lap covering. She charged the ladies with this offense and the pilikia followed. Judge Lindsay made it "five dollars and costs."

Farm Corn appeared. He is not one of the original small farmers but is a sleek looking young Chinaman. He had been a shareholder in the Fidelity Insurance Company. Another Chinaman had said naughty things concerning the Fidelity. Arguments ensued and Farm Corn had refuted the other fellow's arguments by a vigorous use of his fists. He paid a dividend of five dollars to the court.

WHEN LADIES PLAY THE HOST

The Leap Year dance of Mrs. Mary Gunn, set for February 12, holds somewhat of an innovation in its plan as far as Honolulu is concerned. The whole expense of the ball, which is held at the Hawaiian Hotel, is borne by the ladies who have the privilege of electing their gentlemen guests and the latter are practically out of it as far as choice is concerned of those who are to be present or who are to join in the dances.

Each lady to whom the invitation to participate in the dance has been sent, possesses the privilege, in exchange for the subscription as notified, of inviting two gentlemen. During the evening the gentlemen will take the second place, being relegated to wall-flower positions as if the ladies so choose while the latter play cavalier.

The ladies, taking advantage of their "once-in-four-years" privilege, will range the floor and choose whom they will take for partners while the only attribute of choice left the gentlemen will be the borrowed retort of "my card is full I am afraid." As the ladies "pull the piper" they "have a right to choose the dance" and woman will dominate the Leap Year Ball to its inevitable success.

Sample Verdict.

Ogihara Heijiu's body was found hanging to a tree at Honomalee, Maui, and a coroner's jury found the following verdict:

"We, the coroners, do hereby agree the cause of death of the said person who is found culcide a Jap, and, he himself took his own life by tying a piece of cloth around his own neck and let fall his body to be hang."

"The person is supposed his death took place about three months ago."

Turpin—"Come with me to the zoo." Jenks—"No, thank you. I'll stay at home. My daughter does the kanakaro walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my cook is as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I am an old gorilla. When I go anywhere I want a change."—Tld-Bits.

Howes—"Don't like this cold weather, eh? Why, only last summer you were complaining of the heat." Barnes—"Not of the heat itself, but rather because of its untimeliness. It would be all right if reserved for such weather as this."—Boston Transcript.

A NEW WAY TO STOCK UP

How a Hardware Co.'s Concern Was Robbed.

Yim Chan, bookkeeper for the Chinese hardware company of Sing Chan & Co., King street, Palama, was arrested last night and held by the police under heavy bail on a charge of grand larceny. The incidents leading to his arrest as told in the charges filed against him by I. S. Dillingham, manager of the Pacific Hardware Company, and Percy Benson, treasurer of the same company, make a novel story. Yim Chan is alleged to have used a young half-Chinese boy, William Ayau, who is employed as a clerk in the Pacific Hardware Company's store, in carrying out a new game.

In the presence of Manager Dillingham and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, last night, Percy Benson, treasurer of the company, made the following statement concerning the affair.

"For about five months," said Mr. Benson, "this boy, William Ayau, a clerk in the store and a son of a Chinaman who has been a trusted employee of the company for about twenty years, has been taking a certain number of original entries of charges against Sing Chan & Co. every month before they were entered on the ledgers of our company and also taking the sale tags and the bills made out by our billing clerk of goods sold to Sing Chan & Co. and selling them to the Chinese firm. He would take this bill and the original sale tag to the firm of Sing Chan & Co. and for a small proportion of the amount of the bill would receipt it in full and surrender the original sale tag to them as a guarantee that no charge for the goods would be entered against them upon our books. The boy would keep the money he received from Sing Chan & Co.

"When a quantity of goods sold at wholesale in our store is ordered the selling clerk makes out a tag, showing the quantity and the price. This card then goes to the shipping room. The goods are made up and the tag is then sent to the billing clerk. The clerk makes out a bill which is sent with the goods. Then the tag goes to the manager, Mr. Dillingham, and after he looks it over it is the duty of young Ayau to take all the tags for the day and arrange them in alphabetical order and take them to the bookkeeper. However, before taking them to the bookkeeper young Ayau abstracted nearly all of the tags and bills of the Sing Chan Company. He then took them to the debtors, collected a small amount of the bill for himself, receipted the bill in full, and turned over to them the sale tags, thus destroying all of our record concerning the sale except the receipts which our dray drivers took when delivering the goods.

"During the last month Mr. Dillingham noted that the tags concerning goods sold to the Sing Chan Company seemed to indicate heavy purchases on their part. He looked up the ratings of the firm and at the end of the month asked the bookkeeper concerning their account. By referring to the ledger he found that they were charged with but a small amount in comparison with the goods he remembered had been shipped them. He became suspicious and this afternoon called in Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Mr. Dillingham then got the receipts which had been taken by dray drivers for the amount of goods delivered during the month to the firm and found that a wide discrepancy existed between the amount of goods they were charged with on the ledger and the amount they had actually received for. On investigating, the boy was called in and after a few minutes admitted that he had been doing as I have previously outlined. The boy was frightened. We had a bill in hand then for \$141 against the Sing Chan Company. This bill was given to the boy. We also gave him the original sale tags. Then he went to the Sing Chan Co. Mr. Chillingworth, Mr. Dillingham, and myself accompanied him. When we reached the store we stayed outside. The boy entered, handed over the bill, the original evidence of the sale, received twenty-five dollars, and then receipted their bill for the whole \$141. As he came out of the store we en-

tered. The bookkeeper, Yim Chan, had the documents in front of him. Mr. Chillingworth immediately arrested him. He declared he had simply paid the \$25 on account and made no effort to explain why he had received a receipt in full and the original tag of the sale.

Mr. Dillingham stated that from the evidence they had already secured they thought that the firm's loss through this swindle was considerable.

SHE ASKED TO BE LOCKED UP

A ragged specimen of humanity faced Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday afternoon. She was a little native girl. She did not state her age but perhaps she was fourteen. She had a sad little face, and this bore two heavy black rims around the eyes. She wanted to be locked up for the night. She was guilty of no crime but thought she ought to be locked up to restrain someone else from committing a crime. And she made a very pathetic picture. A Chinese second-hand dealer would have been unwilling to give more than twenty cents for her entire outfit of dress.

This was Lizzie Akoni. She said that her father had given her a cruel beating. He had whipped her badly. Her black rimmed eyes were ample evidence of this fact. She wanted the Deputy Sheriff to have her committed to the Girl's Reform School for the remainder of her minority.

The Deputy Sheriff told her he could not do this. He advised her to go home. At five o'clock when the general offices of the police station closed she was still hanging around. She made a final appeal to be locked up for the night so that she could at least have a place to sleep where she would not be beaten.

Then Chillingworth took her to "Jack." "Jack" was on duty as receiving clerk. "Lizzie Akoni," said the deputy. The name was written on the blotter. Then he simply said "investigation" and the turnkey took her below. And Lizzie looked very happy as she smiled back just as the jail doors were closing on her slim retreating figure.

"TEN DOLLAR" CLUB HOUSE FOR SALE

The headquarters of the famous "Ten-Dollar-Club" of Japanese procurers, is to be sold under the hammer shortly. The building is on Liliha street above School street, on the Ewa side. It is a large structure, built originally by Masuda, of Iwilei fame.

The building has had a checkered career, and its end comes with the imprisonment of the men who comprised the "Ten-Dollar-Club." The building was used to house the women who were held or owned by the club, for living quarters by day. At night the women were sent to various places about town, principally Iwilei.

GAMBLERS PAID GOOD WAGES

The gambling houses down town which hurriedly closed up on Tuesday on learning that a raid was planned, are said to have been doing a big business. A young man who seems to have some knowledge of the men who ran the joints, said yesterday that business was so good that the assistants received \$6 a day.

FROM FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE

Ventura Garcia is in the toils again. He is a Porto Rican who secured his freedom from trial on a charge of larceny on Tuesday by informing the police that he had seen the escaped convict, Pedro, and would assist the police in capturing him.

On Tuesday night while searching Iwilei for Pedro Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth met Garcia. He asked him what he was doing there. He said he had visited a friend and was then on his way home. He also stated that he had met Pedro and that the latter had attempted to stab him. A few minutes afterwards a Japanese was robbed of \$15 at the spot where Chillingworth had seen Garcia. The police found Garcia in Kakaako and his victim identified him as the robber. Garcia will see Judge Lindsay in the police court again this morning.

New Gospel Mission.

Eld. G. R. Penney, who has been doing missionary work in the West Indies and British Guiana, on the lines of the Four-Fold Gospel, Christ, our Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer, and soon coming King, will open a New Gospel Mission tonight on Beretania street near the corner of Emma street, next door to the Perfection Bakery. Meetings will be held every night, except Saturday night, at 7 o'clock and on the Lord's day at 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Seats free. All are invited to attend. Come and hear the gospel in its fulness.

RODRIGUEZ THE PORTO RICAN IS HERE IN TOWN



Pedro Rodriguez, the desperate Porto Rican who escaped from Oahu Prison.

The many vile dens of Kakaako were scoured from top to bottom last night by the police in a search for Pedro, the desperate Porto Rican convict, who had been seen in town.

Last evening two Porto Rican boys were standing on the railway station corner of King street. Pedro jumped off an electric car, coming from Kailhi. He saw the boys and gave them each a quarter telling them that they were to say they had not seen him. Then he got into a cab and was driven away. One boy ran to the Police Station and told the story. The other ran to a policeman on the beat and told the same story. According to the boys Pedro drove away in hack No. 269. The driver of this cab was looked up and he admitted that he had hauled a Porto Rican answering Pedro's description and that he took him to Fischer's place in Kakaako. Pedro was dressed in a new suit and showed \$45.

About the same time the police learned from some one at Waipahu that Pedro had entered the railway station there, had purchased a ticket and took a train for town. It is supposed that he got off the cars near Moanalua and then walked until he reached the terminus of the Kailhi electric car line, and by car journeyed to the corner where he met the two Porto Rican boys.

At Fischer's lodging house in Kakaako the proprietor stated that he saw Pedro run through his yard and that other Porto Ricans were negotiating with him to have him hide the man for the night. He said that they had promised him fifty dollars. By tonight he told Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth he would have Pedro in the toils, would have thus secured the police reward and also the fifty dollars that Pedro's friends would put up.

Back of the whole incident lies an interesting story. Fischer's lodging house is the hanging out place of a big batch of Porto Ricans. It is an old ramshackle structure containing many small rooms. It is reached from Queen street easily but the rear entrance is through a long tortuous lane leading in from Richards street. At one time Pedro lived there. It was claimed that his robberies had netted him a large sum of money and that he had hidden about the place and that he also had stowed away there a diamond pin that was valued at from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. His arrest and conviction of the General Miles' robbery had prevented him from disposing of the gem. It was claimed that the latter was still hidden about the premises. This story was noised all about

among the Porto Rican colony in Kakaako. Envious eyes were cast at Pedro but the other Porto Ricans feared that their lives would be taken if they disturbed his wealth. Even then he had a "tough" reputation among toughs, and such a reputation is a pretty fierce one.

But when Pedro was sent to prison conditions changed. With him safe behind the bars every Porto Rican in Kakaako was anxious to get his cached treasure. There was an immediate demand at Fischer's for Pedro's former room. This was a little place about seven feet square. It has no ventilation except what is afforded by a smaller door yet the call for the room was unanimous. A pair of Porto Ricans would rent the room of Fischer. They would then lock themselves in and put in a week's time searching every nook and corner of the place in an effort to find the treasure. When they left the room they would be shadowed by other Porto Ricans who wished to learn if they had got it. In this way the room has been constantly occupied by Porto Ricans since Pedro reigned there. The treasure has not been found.

When Pedro escaped from Oahu Prison every one of those Porto Ricans faded out of sight. They were afraid Pedro might kill them if he knew they had been searching for his fortune.

Last night many Porto Ricans visited the police station. They had clues to furnish and of course wanted pay for them. The following dialogue, conducted in a whisper between a Porto Rican and a police officer shows about what the stories were they told:

"You see Pedro tonight?" was the query.

"Yes, I see Pedro. I find him for you. You pay cash. Then I go coast quick."

"How was Pedro dressed?"

"Cont, no not like yours. One other kind. Pants, no not white, some other kind. Shoes, no not black, some other kind. Hat, no not old hat, new hat. I get you Pedro all right. You wait. Don't trust that man with straw hat. He Pedro's friend. You best lock him up. I catch Pedro. You know me. I catch one Porto Rican for you before. Sabe?"

"All right," responded the officer. It was useless to say anything more.

But the police scoured the whole place. They took charge of all kinds of Porto Ricans. They examined them and they looked them over carefully

(Continued on page 7.)

Reported to Have Come by Train and Trolley and Gone to Kakaako--- Given Away by Boys to Police.

ARTILLERYMEN TO GO IN APRIL NEXT

(Special Cablegram to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—THE ARTILLERY COMMANDS AT HONOLULU WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO FORT ROSECRANS, SAN DIEGO, CAL., IN APRIL NEXT AND INFANTRY WILL BE ASSIGNED TO TAKE THEIR PLACE.

DEFECTIVE PRESERVES

The Examinations of Food Last Month.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner, reports to the president of the Board of Health having examined 83 samples of milk in January.

MILK BLACK LIST.

Of four samples examined at private request, two were found below standard.

Of the milk samples taken on the street by the milk inspector, two were found below standard. One was from a Japanese driver for Manoa ranch, the other from A. Ludloff.

The following is the main portion of the remainder of the Food Commissioner's report:

DEFECTIVE PRESERVES.

The following brands of jams and jellies were examined with results as follows:

Currant jam, "Alvarado Packing Co.," Alvarado, California, bought from T. Ah Ping, Beretania street, contains glucose.

Orange jelly, "Rose Brand," Santa Rosa Packing Co., Santa Rosa, California, bought from Wing Sang & Co., Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Raspberry jam, "Epicurean Brand," H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Raspberry jam, "Cutting Packing Co.," San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing, Nuuanu street, contains glucose.

Blackberry jam, "Epicurean Brand," H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, California. Bought from Y. Wo Sing & Co., Fort street, contains glucose.

Strawberry preserves (in glass), "Tea Garden Brand," Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco, California. Contains glucose.

The following brands were found to be prepared with cane sugar without admixture with glucose:

Strawberry jam, "Code-Portwood Canning Co.," San Francisco, California.

Apricot jam, "Crosse & Blackwell," London England.

Currant jam, "Cutting Packing Co.," San Francisco, California.

Plum jam, "Long Syrup Refining Co.," San Francisco, California.

MILD FRAUD.

The above goods were on sale in the various grocery stores of the city and, while not all the brands of this class were examined, the results give an idea of the extent of adulteration in medium priced goods.

The substitution of glucose, a cheaper sugar, for the higher priced cane sugar, is an adulteration under the provisions of Act 50, Section 3 (b2), Session Laws of 1903.

Glucose properly manufactured is a healthful food and no objection can be raised to its use in food products, when sold under a label stating its presence. Purchasers of fruit products naturally expect the sweetening to be due to cane sugar, and when there is a substitution of a cheaper sugar, without the buyer's knowledge, a mild form of fraud is being practiced.

WATER FOR POI.

One sample of water from an irrigating ditch supplying a poi shop was examined for its fitness for that purpose. The analysis (given below) shows it to contain an excess of organic matter from vegetable sources, but, aside from this defect, it is fairly pure water, and may be safely used for that purpose:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia .....	.035
Albuminoid ammonia .....	.175
Chlorine	29.0
Nitrogen as nitrites	Trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	Trace
Required oxygen	7.95
Total solids	159.9

OTHER ARTICLES.

Two samples of wine were examined at request of private parties; no cause for complaint found.

One sample salt on complaint of private party was examined. Contained 99 per cent sodium chloride, with carbonate and sulphate in small amount. The sample is a very pure commercial salt.

Five samples of poi were examined for possible adulterants. No evidence of the addition of flour, or other foreign starch, or of mineral substances was found.

Russia and Japan.

What are the servants doing? Tell us if you can. Perhaps they are reviewing "Russia and Japan!" "Want your breakfast? In a hurry!" Oh, be patient, man. Listen to the servants' worry. "Russia and Japan!" Be prepared for any outburst. "No sabel! Me no can!" "Puni puni!" Is not the worst. "Russia and Japan!"

MORAL.

If you want your Advertiser, Do not send your man! Be yourself an early riser. "Russia and Japan!"

—Subscriber.

LIVE FISH PRIVILEGES

Request to Board of Health From Company.

Dr. W. H. Mays, presiding; F. C. Smith, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer; C. Charlock, secretary, and Miss Mae Weil, stenographer, were present at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon.

EXECUTIVE ACTS APPROVED.

Changes in the pay roll to conform to the reduction of appropriation, as made by Dr. Cooper, president, were approved.

The president's action in granting Dr. E. J. Boyes a permit to visit the Leper Settlement, was also approved, together with his action on a matter presented to him in a letter from W. R. Castle.

LIVE FISH INDUSTRY.

A petition was read from H. W. S. Edmunds, manager of the Inter-Island Live Fish Co. It asked for permission to establish not more than ten shops in Honolulu, also that street sales from vehicles specially prepared be allowed, for disposing of live fish by the company. The petition was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Winston, Smith and Robinson.

ADVANCING NEW ASYLUM.

A report was presented by the committee on the Insane Asylum, signed by Dr. Mays, Messrs. Smith, Winston and Robinson.

It approved of the present site for the new building.

It recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works be requested by the Board to call for plans, to be submitted to the Board, at as early a date as convenient.

It recommended that the Public Works Department be requested to remove the stone crusher from the Asylum site at once.

The report was adopted. Dr. Sloggett, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, was voted a member ex officio of the committee.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A resolution with regard to cemeteries was, at the chairman's suggestion, deferred to a full meeting of the Board.

Dr. Mays, as chairman of a committee to consider a letter from the mainland about "clean paper money," recommended that the letter be laid on the table, as there was not much paper money used in this Territory. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, for the committee on four insanitary houses at Iwilei, was granted further time.

A petition of Young Tuck for permission to open a general market on the Ewa-makal corner of King and Kekaulike streets was, at the suggestion of Mr. Lane, referred to a special committee for investigation. Messrs. Winston, Smith and Lane were appointed as the committee.

Another petition from Mrs. Kauliali Nu, renewing her request that the Board take care of her four children and allow her husband to wait on herself at the Settlement, was, on motion of Mr. Winston, indefinitely postponed.

Reports of different officers of the Board, as appear elsewhere, were read and filed. With respect to a nuisance reported by the city sanitary officer, Messrs. Lane and Robinson and Dr. Mays were appointed a committee of inspection.

INSPECTOR KEEN'S JANUARY REPORT

E. G. Keen, inspector of buildings, plumbing and house sewers, has reported to the president of the Board of Health the following as the work of his office for the month of January:

Number of plumbing plans received and permits issued for same, 37.

Number of final certificates issued, being number of separate pieces of plumbing finished, 43.

Number of sewer connections made, 17.

Number of building permits received, 12, of which 11 were approved and 1 returned, being in violation of the regulations.

Six building sites were inspected, two inspections were made of buildings under construction, and twenty-three inspections made where interior changes were to be made, and in four cases I investigated nuisances and had the same abated.

Total number of inspections made during the month, 245.

"Well, Snowball," said the patron to the dusky waiter, "how did you ever come by a name like that?" "Well, sah, I was born in Chicago. Reckon yer never seed a Chicago snowball, sah!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 5

CRIME AND JUSTICE.

The pass to which technicalities and Judge-made law has brought the administration of justice in this country is shown by some comparative statistics presented by the Argonaut. It appears from these that while San Francisco in the fiscal year 1902-1903 had twenty-seven murders, four justifiable homicides and six cases of manslaughter, London, with 6,500,000 population, had during the same period, but twenty capital cases. Granting that San Francisco is the center of 500,000 population, that city, gauged by the London standard of one murder to every 325,000 people, has seventeen, nine out of London's criminal tally were hanged, four committed suicide and four were adjudged insane, while three are supposed to have escaped. In San Francisco, during the same time, eight out of forty-three were convicted. Looking further we find about 12,000 homicides in the United States during 1893 and less than four hundred legal executions. The statistics for Great Britain are not at hand but we may assume that the ratio throughout the country is not larger than it is in London.

The reasons for the differences thus marked down are many, but the chief reason lies in the quality of the law and the administration of the courts. In Great Britain there is no bench of appeal in criminal cases and the pardoning power of the King, which is amenable to the advice of the Home Secretary, is rarely exercised. To a man accused of murder the verdict of a jury is final; and knowing British juries as they do, criminals rarely undertake, in cold blood, to challenge conviction at their hands. In the United States everything works in the interests of the accused. He may appeal indefinitely, first to the technicalities which govern the procedure of trial courts; second to the laws which permit a review of his case by appellate courts and a final appeal to the Executive. The chances are so good, so mathematically good, that a well-defended criminal will not come to the gallows, that respect for the rights of human life has reached a very low ebb indeed. It is probable that there are more homicides to the million in the United States than there are in any European country and we are not sure but there are more than could be found in some Asiatic countries.

Whether the defects in American criminal practice can be cured while lawyers make the laws is an open question. The great preponderance, in legislative bodies, of the legal fraternity, has its good and bad sides. Generally speaking the lawyer makes the best law-maker; but it is undeniable that the laws he has framed are so open to litigation on technical grounds and that they have established such a complex system of justice, as to give the lawyers plenty to do at good pay. Naturally the profession does not want things made too expeditious for large fees. Appeals and counter-appeals are its stocks in trade; upon technicalities it feeds as the squirrel does upon its hoard. How to convert the lawyer-legislator to work for the good of the State in matters concerning his own livelihood becomes, therefore, an antecedent question of real importance when developing any plan, in this country, to make law synonymous with justice.

WANTED—A REGIMENT.

The commercial bodies of Honolulu could not use their influence to better advantage than by urging the War Department to establish a regimental post in this island. The Artillery is going away in April and Infantry is to be sent in its place. Whether a substitute of one company or more is intended, no one here knows; but there is a rumor out that a battalion will come. It might just as well be a regiment. In any coast city on the mainland, the local authorities would make a regiment their objective and would give the War Department no peace until they got it.

It costs money to get new residents or tourists; but when soldiers come the Government pays the freight. If Honolulu can obtain more than a thousand strangers for the urging, that will be promotion work worth while and its cost won't be much.

Both President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are inclined to listen to representations from the right people in Honolulu. Why not call them up?

The arrest of Jack London, who was photographing the Japanese fortifications at Shimonezaki, is not likely to afflict the United States government. Mr. London was where he had no right to be. In all countries, including this one, the military power warns the man with the camera or sketching pad away from fortified points and if he breaks the rule he must suffer for it. Probably Mr. London will not be punished severely, though it might be in the present state of Japanese opinion, that he would be denied the usual and necessary privileges of the war correspondent. Shimonezaki, where the trouble occurred, is at the western entrance of the Inland Sea of Japan and is a vital defensive point.

HAWAII A CIVILIZER.

Ten years ago last month, a speaker at Union Square, on the occasion of a political anniversary, said that Hawaii though small, was sure to wield an influence in the development of the great Chinese empire; that from here would come ideas of freedom and progress which might, in time, work remarkable changes in the ancient system of misrule which existed under the dragon flag. The speaker believed that the equitable treatment of Chinese here was making them better, wiser and stronger types of their race than are those brought up in the hostile air of California; and that from the New England sympathies and example of our dominating citizenship they would gain a political inspiration of which their own land, in time, would receive the benefit.

Since then Hawaii has become one of the acknowledged centers of the reform movement by which the dull and fierce autocracy and stupid conservatism of China is threatened. Here come the great leaders of the movement to organize and inspire. From here go funds to assist those who are still at work in the field. And now we learn that the brightest of our educated young Chinese are to be sent back to the mother country by the Chinese Reform Association to put them in touch with the present conditions of the empire so that they may help, the more skillfully, to improve its future conditions.

Such youths are already there in large numbers. Every treaty port and many interior cities contain them. "A Honolulu boy" is desired in all modern departments of Chinese activity and especially by large foreign commercial houses which require clerks and factors who have an Eurasian training and knack of tongues. Every year multiplies the number so employed. And it may be taken as a matter of course that wherever these young men go they will break down some conventional Chinese barrier and whatever seeds they plant will bear the fruitage of their foreign training.

No one can estimate the far-off importance to the Oriental world of what has been done for Chinese up-building in these islands. Isolated though Hawaii is it has, like many other small and sequestered places in the world, wrought nobly and memorably in the history of its times.

NEW THINGS ARE OLD.

Charles F. Lummis, the editor of a magazine published at Los Angeles, California, is a writer of unusual research and with a quaint and strong phraseology. He has delved extensively into Middle Age literature, and is publishing the result of his researches, and it is very interesting to observe, in important connections, how little there is in modern days that is absolutely new and original.

For instance, he has brought to light a book written in Latin by Ferrarius in 1616, published in Rome and entitled "The Hesperides or the Golden Apple," which is most elaborate, exact and nicely illustrated, and proves that the cultivation of oranges, lemons, limes and other citrus fruit, no advancement whatever has been made in two hundred and fifty years. The methods employed in California and in Hawaii are the same that were followed at that remote period in Italy and in other countries where these fruits were raised. Even the navel orange has undergone no change.

Another example is in the modes of conducting mining operations, in which there has been great improvement but practically no alteration in the principles applied. In this respect Mr. Lummis was anticipated by a gentleman, now in Honolulu, who as far back as 1856, quoting from the Sicilian author, Diodorus Siculus, showed that, before the commencement of the Christian Era, on the confines of Abyssinia, gold was extracted from quartz by calcination, pounding and separation of the precious metal from the dross through the action of water. Of course the cyanide process is an innovation and machinery has been used, but the principles of existing reduction and extraction are essentially the same. Mr. Lummis has found a rare book, "De Metallia," published in Basle in 1561, and written by Agricola, who in 1531 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the mining district of Chemnitz, Saxony, which is one of the most complete expositions of deep and superficial mining that the literature of the world can supply and is replete with line engravings that would almost answer for descriptive examples of mining in the Twentieth Century.

Among other things, the accounts and illustrations of the bucket pumps in use before the Christian Era and of the varieties of suction pumps in existence in the sixteenth century, seriously detract from the claims of modern inventors.

The wise Preacher said that, when he lived, there was nothing new under the sun, and, when the darkness of the past is actually penetrated, evident confirmations of this philosophical truth spring up on every side, especially within the range of material things.

But, even in the rich domain of literature, Shakespeare, the dramatic sun of the ages, derived much of his blazing light from the pages of the Bible and the misty legends of the ancients.

The Southern California papers are full of tourist news and of the need of larger hotel accommodations. At Los Angeles the tourist visitation is running up towards the 50,000 mark. San Diego, which, though having the best climate, gets comparatively few tourists through the Los Angeles barrier, is building a hotel to cover an entire block. There are three other hotels in the town and the seven acre Hotel del Coronado across the bay, to say nothing of a tent city and scores of lodging and boarding houses. All these are required to hold the tourists who "drop over" into San Diego from the metropolitan counties. The increase of "transient" rooms in San Francisco during the past year has been nearly 4000, and the city is for more. Incidentally every accessible and productive county in California is getting home-seekers.

A CAMPAIGN MOVE.

The approach of a Presidential election is known by the petty politics that appear in Congress. One of the present signs is a privileged resolution in the House requesting the Secretary of State for information as to the number of horses, carriages and automobiles maintained at the expense of the Government by officials at the State Department.

The resolution recalls the row over Van Buren's introduction of a billiard table to the White House, the criticisms of Grant for keeping more than two horses and the periodical trouble over repairs of the Executive Mansion and the use of a gunboat to carry the President about. As Presidential elections approach it is counted a sad offense for the heads of government. In the richest country of the world, to enjoy the customary privileges of gentlemen or of men of their official rank elsewhere.

So far as the State Department is concerned it probably uses all the carriages and automobiles it needs in its business. The people pay for them and expect to pay for them and yet do not know that they are doing so through any increase of their taxation. Periodical rows over such things are cheaply political.

THE CULEBRA TRANSFER.

It would be interesting to know why the European squadron of the United States has been ordered to the West Indies to maneuver. For such purposes the Mediterranean was at hand and in that sea the European squadron has maneuvered before. There was nothing local to keep it from doing so again. The question arises whether there is anything in our foreign relations, apropos of Panama or San Domingo, which has made it seem advisable to strengthen our already great fleet in West Indian waters.

It may be that the return of the European squadron means nothing more than an exchange of station with the South Atlantic squadron. In that event we shall soon hear of vessels coming north to join in the maneuvers at Culebra and then crossing the Atlantic. Duty on the eastern coast of South America is always distasteful to naval officers and it is the custom to give them a taste of Europe afterwards. The time is up for the officers of the South Atlantic squadron to expect a transfer and there seems to be no good reason why they shouldn't take their ships with them if they go.

PATENT MEDICINES.

The other day an Eastern medical assembly discussed patent medicines in the hope of reaching them with some of the inhibitions of the pure food law. Ever since such remedies came into the market, doctors have inveighed against them, often with reason, but from a professional standpoint of self-interest. Undoubtedly the proprietary cure-alls have cost the medical profession heavily in fees; and it is equally true that many of them have humbugged their purchasers in the bargain; though even where the medicines have been as worthless as the bread pills sometimes doled out by highly-paid practitioners, they may have done good through their effects upon the imagination.

The point we wish to make, however, is that because a remedy is patented is not necessarily worthless. Patent medicines are precisely like physicians in that they are good, bad and indifferent. When a learned man, in the course of his investigations finds or invents a remedy, as Jenner found the principle of vaccination, he is sorely tempted to claim the financial benefits of it for himself. He feels that he has as much moral right to the money to be made from it as the inventor of a sewing machine has to the profits of his device or as the writer of a book has to the returns from his copyright. Naturally he hesitates between self-interest and his ethical duty to the profession; and as he turns, his discovery becomes either a patent medicine, tabooed as worthless by other doctors or a specific which they freely use in curing the ills that flesh is heir to.

It is an imposition on mankind that any cure should be put on an index expurgatorius, merely because it does not seek patients in a prescribed way. That there are remedies as useful without it, is a fact which common experience proves. The writer could cite examples if these were advertising columns; but the general public is competent to cite its own and would resent any attempt to bar such medicines altogether. The most that could reasonably be done would be to have them pass the same chemical inspections as food to determine whether they have harmful ingredients, in which case they could be properly put under the ban of the law.

AMERICAN PROGRESS.

The United States again stands, at the close of the calendar year 1903, at the head of the list of world's exporting nations, so far as relates to the exportation of domestic products.

There are only three "billion-dollar countries," considered from the standpoint of exportation of domestic products, and they are, in the order of the magnitude of their exports, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. In the calendar year 1903 the exports of domestic products were: From the United States, \$1,457,565,783 in value; from the United Kingdom, \$1,415,617,562; from Germany the figures for the full year have not been received, but an examination of the figures of the year for which statistics are available justifies an estimate of \$1,200,000,000.

The United States in 1875 stood at the bottom of the list of the four great exporting nations of the world; at the end of the next decade it had advanced one place, a decade later still another place, and in 1903 stood at the head of the list as the world's greatest exporter of domestic products.

Somebody should write those New England ladies that Honolulu gossip is strong enough to wreck a tea salon.

HEALTH.

Take any of the published rules of health and the main requirements are: Ventilation and pure air, Plenty of sunshine, A moderate temperature, Frequent bathing, Variety of wholesome food, Exercise.

No extreme self-indulgence. In northern countries it is more difficult to obey a fair proportion of these rules than it is in Hawaii. There from five to seven months of the year, houses are shut tight against the cold, are heated artificially and in them ventilation is rarely what it should be. Sunshine is, in the main, a summer proposition. Northern temperature shows a range of 130 degrees between extremes and in a single day a range of sixty degrees is sometimes indicated. Bathing is less frequent in cold climates than in warm. As for variety of food and incentives to exercise the North is better off than the South; but self-indulgence has no latitude. The latter is a thing of temperament and opportunity.

Health in such a place as Hawaii should be easier to acquire and keep than in the North. We get pure air night and day and houses are built to compel ventilation. The latter is something that ordinary comfort requires every day in the year. The trade wind temperature shows no cold and no extremes of heat. Bathing in some form or other, is as common a rite as eating. As for variety of food there is enough to serve. Our chief lack—and it is a serious one—is of exercise. Most of our women are lazy and therefore "out of sorts;" the men are more active and thus secure a better average of health.

It is a fact, however, that our tropical shortcomings may be remedied, while some of the northern disadvantages cannot be changed and others are so fixed in custom that they are not likely to be. On the whole ours should be the better average of health; and if Hawaii's statistics of mortality were made to include white people only, they would probably show, by comparison with those of any northern community, a lower death rate per thousand. Note in this connection the longevity of the white missionary families. Owing to the presence of a vanishing aboriginal race, living in violation of sanitary laws and with a strong tendency to vice, and the presence of Asiatics, among whom some of the same conditions prevail, the local death rate is high. Nevertheless there are many northern places of low death rate, where the general conditions of health are not so good as they are in Hawaii.

The Merchants' Association acted promptly on the Advertiser's plea for a regimental post and named a committee to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of War. This memorial will go to Delegate Kuhio, who will thus have the chance of his official life to get a big thing for Honolulu. Regimental posts are not assigned by Congress and if we get one it will be owing to the single-handed work of the Delegate with Secretary Taft. The latter has been here and appreciates as well as General MacArthur did the supreme need of putting Hawaii on a defensive basis. One point to press upon him will be that it is not necessary in this climate to wait upon the erection of barracks, as tent life is practicable here the year around.

The Democratic leaders of Hawaii want to get into the County offices as soon as there are any to obtain, hence their eagerness for fusion. The offer is that they will supply the leaders, workers and prospective office-holders if the Home Rulers will supply the votes. So far the Home Rulers are shy. Their own appetite for office is such that they cannot brook the idea of a division of spoils, let alone the complete surrender of them which the Democratic fusionists prefer. Hence the Home Rule decision to go into the next political fight with the prize-winning ultimatum "Winner to take all."

If things quiet down at Panama, releasing Admiral Glass' squadron from observation duty, it may carry out the original purpose of its cruise and return home by way of Honolulu. Delegate Kuhio may be depended on, we trust, to keep this matter in mind, and, at the proper time, get into communication with the Navy Department. The Advertiser hopes to see the fleet here and in time to see an annual winter gathering at Honolulu of the Asiatic and Pacific squadrons for maneuvers.

An evening paper makes the good suggestion that one of the new American warships be named "Hawaii." Either that or "Honolulu" would answer. Probably if the proper effort were made by Delegate Kuhio, one name or the other could be had for a gunboat or small cruiser.

The next battleship is to be christened Constitution. That is a name of heroic memories in the United States Navy and the sentiment which seeks to perpetuate it is commendable. In the case of the new seafarer, the Constitution and the flag will go together.

Sam Johnson is setting an example of business efficiency which might be copied to advantage in some other departments of the local government. With Johnson public office is not a private snap but a public trust. More power to him.

The city Porto Ricans who want to go back to the coast ought to be assisted. The aid of a large strong crimp on the waterfront would not come amiss.

The escaped Porto Rican convict is said to have arrived in town last night. His picture, printed in the Gazette this morning, should be studied closely by the public. A slightly-built negro with that face is the man for whom a reward is offered.

A fugitive from justice can never feel safe in these islands until he gets in the Legislature.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A Japanese was killed by the explosion of giant powder in a tunnel at Makawao.

Obihala Hejima, a Japanese, committed suicide at Hana by hanging himself from a tree.

A Kona Chinese finds people willing to sell Hawaiian dollars to him for half, which he sends to Honolulu for redemption at face value.

According to the Independent, the Home Rule executive committee decided, by the close vote of eleven to ten, against fusion with the Democrats. C. Notley was conspicuous against fusion.

Geo. A. Davis yesterday filed a supplementary petition to the Supreme Court of his disbarment case. He amplifies the attack in the original petition upon the qualifications of Chief Justice Frear and Justice Perry.

High Sheriff Brown may effect arrangements in Hilo for the installation there of a fire and police telegraph alarm system. So far the work has been retarded by the high price the telephone company puts on the use of its poles.

It is now hoped an understanding may be reached shortly between the commercial and industrial organizations of Honolulu, for the framing of a joint petition to Congress setting forth the desires and needs of the Territory in Federal benefits.

Dr. Cooper, president of the Board of Health, left for Hilo in the steamer Claudine, along with Auditor Fisher, Land Commissioner Pratt and High Sheriff Brown. When they join Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson there, Hilo for a few hours will imagine itself the seat of government.

At the expense of the Chinese Reform Association, seventeen Chinese boys from Hawaii are to be educated in China. Bishop Restarick is furnishing credentials to eligible boys. Should they fail to pass for the college in Canton, they will be sent to St. John's college in Shanghai.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Treasurer Kepolai is apprehensive that the Fidelity suit will elicit an attack on the validity of the insurance law of 1903.

It is rumored on the street that Hearst will put money into a Democratic daily in Honolulu to be called the Evening Globe.

The case of Yim Chan, who is alleged to have swindled the Pacific Hardware Company, was continued in the police court yesterday to Feb. 23.

Very Rev. Father McLaughlin, a visiting priest from the archdiocese of Dubuque, will deliver an English sermon next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at the Catholic cathedral.

Kodara, a Federal convict for illicit distilling, has been released on taking the poor man's oath, having served, besides his ten month time sentence, thirty days under a fine of \$1100.

L. A. Thurston is expected from San Francisco next Monday.

Lieut. Col. Chas. W. Ziegler, Major Thomas E. Wall and Major Wm. R. Riley constitute the new officers' examining board of the N. G. H.

It is hoped either that Prof. Koebeler will arrive today or that something valuable may be received from him—whether in material for fighting pests or directions to assist in organizing the work of the entomological bureau with its new staff.

In a letter to L. Berndt, superintendent of the Public Market, Barton W. Evermann, of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, announces that John N. Cobb will come to Honolulu soon to make another canvass of the commercial fishes of these islands.

T. H. Gibson, superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, is informed by natives that the lantana blight has appeared at Makua. This is the agent inadvertently introduced to kill lantana, but which is causing grave apprehension to the Board of Agriculture lest it attack coffee and other useful plants.

Among other things likely to be considered by the Republican Central Committee, called for tomorrow evening, is the calling of primaries and a convention to elect delegates to the national convention. Hawaii has six delegates and as many alternates. In all probability the Territorial convention will reorganize the central committee.

Articles of association have been filed by the Hamakua Ditch Co., Ltd., which will probably be a competitor for the Kohala water license at the auction sale thereof. It starts with a capital stock of \$1000, asking the privilege of increasing it to three million dollars. The incorporators are John Hind, J. S. Low, F. Wundenberg, J. T. McCrosson and J. K. Clarke.

REPUBLICAN CLUB BORN AT WAIANAE

A large meeting was held at the Waianae courthouse yesterday evening, at which a powerful Republican club was organized. Forty-one members were registered to uphold and support the Republican nominees, and to fulfill the duties of the party. The following officers were elected:

President, S. K. Hul.
Vice Presidents, R. Kaluani, H. J. Kipahuna and P. Kauhulu.
Secretary, David K. Watson.
Vice Secretary, L. K. Kupau.
Treasurer, W. P. Miles.
Board of Executors, F. W. Kellaa, Chris. Holt, Kalau, Mapu, and L. Spencer.
Judges of Election, H. P. Kellaa, David Kauwa and D. Kalui.

Accounted For: "How did you get your black eye, Sambo?" "Well, boss, yer see I was out-a-lookin' fer trouble, and dis 'ere eye was de fust t' find it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Loo, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

PHYSICIAN

DR. MILAN SOULE—Office removed to 121 Geary street, Residence, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 4, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.,	\$1,000,000	100	....	350
SUGAR.				
Ewa,	5,000,000	20	18 1/2	18 1/2
Haw. Agricultural,	1,000,000	70	....	185
Haw. C. & S. Sugar Co.,	2,512,750	100	....	45
Hawaiian Sugar Co.,	2,000,000	20	....	125
Honolulu,	750,000	100	....	102
Honokaa,	2,000,000	20	12	....
Helix,	1,000,000	20	....	10
Kahuku,	500,000	20	....	70
Kihel Plant Co., Ltd.,	2,500,000	50	....	8
Kipahulu,	100,000	100	....	40
Koloh,	500,000	50	....	125
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.,	3,500,000	30	....	3
Onahu Sugar Co.,	3,500,000	100	80	....
Onomes,	1,000,000	20	....	29
Ookala,	500,000	20	....	7
Olau Sugar Co., Ltd.,	5,000,000	20	....	75
Olau,	150,000	100	....	75
Panama Sugar Plant Co.,	5,000,000	50	....	100
Pacific,	500,000	100	....	100
Pala,	750,000	100	....	100
Pepee,	750,000	100	....	100
Pioneer,	2,750,000	100	....	82
Waialua Agri. Co.,	4,500,000	100	....	40
Waialua,	700,000	100	....	240
Waipahoehoe,	350,000	100	....	150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.,	500,000	100	10 1/2	....
Inter-Island S. S. Co.,	600,000	100	10 1/2	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.,	500,000	100	95	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.,	1,000,000	100	....	82
H. R. T. & L. Co.,	150,000	100	8 1/2	100
O. R. & L. Co.,	4,000,000	100	....	82
Hilo K. R. Co.,	1,000,000	20	....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c., .....	....	....	....	68
Haw. ter. 4 p. c. (fire), .....	....	....	....	101
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., .....	....	....	....	101
6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
Ewa Plant, 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
H. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
Onahu Plant, 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
Kipahulu Agri. Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
Kahuku 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p. c., .....	....	....	....	101

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

HOW PEDRO WAS CAUGHT

Went Up the Road and Was Halted There.

After playing hide and seek with the police for a night in town Pedro Rodriguez, the Porto Rican convict, skipped out to the country again early yesterday morning. By this move he lost his liberty, for he was nabbed at Puuloa by the police. He was taken so quickly that he had no opportunity to use a long dirk which was found on his person. Immediately after his capture he subsided into the most innocent sort of a terror. He smiled at all and sundry, expressed sorrow that he had left the prison, and had a large number of fancy little stories to tell.

As stated by the Advertiser yesterday morning Pedro had spent the most of Tuesday night in Honolulu. He had been in the toughest district of Kakaako with Porto Rican friends but the search of that district by the police scared him so much that he went to Waikiki. Later he took a hack to Palama. About half past one o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth learned that his quarry was in Palama. The police then made a hurried search of all the known resorts of Porto Ricans there but could not find their man. According to Pedro's own story he knew that the police were hot on his trail and before daylight he left Palama and walked to Puuloa.

Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa was also making a search for Pedro. He had his men posted so that he could intercept the convict if the latter made the journey either to or from Honolulu. Philip, a part Portuguese officer and another officer named Peter were on watch at the Puuloa switch. Early in the morning they spied a man sneaking along the edge of a cane field about half a mile away. The man seemed to be approaching them so they hid in the cane and waited for him to pass. It was Rodriguez. He came along in front of them and as he did so Philip pounced on him. Before the Porto Rican knew what had happened he had been pinned to the ground. He could make no resistance.

Officer Philip telephoned to Deputy Sheriff Fernandez that he had his man and Fernandez went to Puuloa, took charge of the Porto Rican, and later landed him in the police station in Honolulu. On Pedro's person was found about eight dollars in money and he was dressed in clothes he had purchased from a Chinaman at Waipahu.

Pedro was an interesting specimen of humanity as he stood behind his cell bars and talked to an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon. He spoke a sort of pigeon English.

He said that when he arrived in Hawaii he went to work on a plantation at Waipahu. He liked the work and kept at it for about four months. Then other Porto Ricans who had been living in Kakaako went to him and told him of the great wealth of the islands, of all the money that could be made by a young man like Pedro if he would join them in town. Pedro says he came into town and entered the big colony of vagrants at Kakaako. After that day he ceased to work. He declared himself an expert at "seven-eleven" and said that he had made much money in that way. Then he fell into the hands of the police and was sent up on a two years' sentence for the burglary of General Miles' room.

This is the way he describes his entrance to Oahu Prison: "When I go there I say that I like see boss. I see Boss Henry. Then I say to him: 'Suppose you make all right for me go. I pay you five hundred dollars. I pay quick and I go back United States on steamer. You never see me again. I stay another place from this. No more trouble. Suppose you take five hundred dollars. I go. What you say, boss?' Then Boss Henry he look very angry for just few minutes. I think he will strike me. But he smile an' say, 'Suppose you serve out your

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hafner, of Waga Waga, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says: "I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in storms, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's. Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood; and they cure constipation and biliousness. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

time. Then you can go away and no pillkia. We will not let you go away until all done what sentence says."

Pedro insisted that Warden Henry of the prison was not a business man or he would have accepted this offer. Then Pedro added: "Suppose Charlie (meaning the Deputy Sheriff) say for me all right go coast. I give much money. No pillkia. I go way." He declared he had plenty of money and that this was hid in the Iwilei district. He laughed when questioned concerning the diamond pin story which had set all of the vagrants in Kakaako searching for wealth. "Me no fool," he said, "me keep plenty money in gold. Nothing else. That much better."

But when Pedro spoke of his treatment in Oahu Prison he showed anger. He declared that one of the lunas had cruelly whipped him on every possible occasion. He is a light looking Porto Rican and from his life of idleness in Kakaako his muscles were soft when he joined the crowd at Oahu Prison. He was sent out to work with a gang at the Makiki quarry. There the luna assigned him to the job of moving heavy rocks into position so that others could break them up with hammers. Pedro said this work was too hard for him and that he would be better able to break rock with a hammer. He made the request for this change to the luna but the latter would not allow it. From that time on he had great trouble with this luna.

Pedro also said he was not a kanaka. He refused to eat poi. He did not like it. But a ball of poi went out to the quarries with the gang every morning and Pedro objected to carrying it.

"Suppose I no eat poi," he said, "why should I carry poi?"

Over this question he also had trouble with the luna. It resulted in Pedro making some noisy talk during which he called the luna some foul names. The luna reported to Warden Henry and the man who had refused to be bribed by the Porto Rican sent the latter to the dark cell for three days. "This me no like," said Pedro. Then he made up his mind to escape. And he did so too.

But he declared that he had been mistaken about his sentence. He thought he had been given a three-year sentence when in reality it was only two. He was sorry that he had run away when he had only a year left to serve.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

AGED LADY IN COURT

Nonagenarian Is Asking \$5000 Damages.

Yesterday morning a native woman 93 years of age appeared in Judge De Bolt's court as a witness on her own behalf. Her cause was one of wrong alleged against three men. Luika Kamakee is the venerable woman's name. The defendants are J. H. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savidge. They were once found guilty by a jury of assault and battery for the same cause of action as appears in this case. That was their rough usage in ejecting the complainant from a house at Kapaakea in Honolulu. Judge Humphreys sentenced them with both fine and imprisonment. On appeal their conviction was upheld, but the Supreme Court mitigated the penalty to a fine of \$100 in each case.

Madame Kamakee is now suing the same defendants for tort, claiming \$5000 damages on account of assault and ejectment. In her declaration she charges that, on November 22, 1901, while she was in her dwelling house at Kapaakea, in quiet and peaceable possession of the premises, the defendants entered the house at an early hour in the morning when she was scantily clad. "Then and there," she proceeds to say, "with force and arms and with the intention of doing said plaintiff great mental and bodily harm," the defendants did "assault said plaintiff and did cruelly beat, bruise, wound and ill treat said plaintiff, and did put their, said defendants, hands upon the body of the said plaintiff, and did seize, hold and strike said plaintiff, and while so holding said plaintiff did violently pull, drag, lift and carry said plaintiff from within her said dwelling house into the yard thereof, and thence from and off of the said premises; and further in aggravation said defendants and each of them did at said time remove said plaintiff's goods and chattels out of said dwelling house and off and away from said premises."

W. A. Whiting and C. F. Clemons appeared for the plaintiff, and Robertson & Wilder for the defendants. The following jury was empaneled to try the case: George Dillingham, Henry Cook, William H. McInerney, John Kidwell, James Armstrong, Edmund Norrie, C. J. Ludwigen, John R. Moniz, C. H. Clapp, Charles Kapule, John Andrews and G. D. Mahone.

The trial is still on.

DISCOVERED WIDOW.

The old controversy over the estate of Jose Antonio da Silva, deceased, had a new phase added to it yesterday. Antonio d'Agular da Paulo, alias Antonio d'Agular da Pallos, entered a demurrer to the petition of M. A. Goncalves for an order to respondent to show cause why he should not turn over to petitioner all personal property belonging to the estate, or to Antonia da Silva, widow of the deceased. He denies the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court sitting in probate over the subject matter. Further he denies any capacity in M. A. Goncalves to sue for delivery of the property to him. It is contended that the petitioner does not state facts to constitute a cause of action, and that upon its face it is based upon a pretended claim in favor of Antonia da Silva, over which claim this court in probate has no jurisdiction. This is the case in which the distribution of an estate among other heirs at law was interrupted by a claim from the alleged widow living in South America. C. W. Ashford is attorney for the respondent, who signs with his X mark.

The Kakaako landlord who always keeps a room in demand by spreading the story that Pedro Rodriguez had hidden a diamond in it, could give pointers to more ambitious Bonifaces.

KEPOIKAI MAKES FIGHT.

(Continued from page 1.)

tification is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit B," but that said Auditor has refused to audit said account or draw a warrant for the same and has returned the same unsatisfied, although the said appropriation for "Incidentals" of the Treasurer's office is amply sufficient to pay the same; that a copy of the said Auditor's letter refusing to audit said account is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit C," and a copy of the Attorney General's opinion, referred to therein, is hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit D."

7. That your appellant is aggrieved by the decision so rendered by said Auditor and gives notice of his intention to appeal and hereby does appeal from such decision to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, for such relief in whole or in part as shall appear just and reasonable in the premises.

Dated Feb. 4th, 1904.
A. N. KEPOIKAI,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

LUNA CLAIMS REWARD FOR CAPTURE OF RODRIGUEZ

P. N. Motos, a Portuguese luna at the Alea plantation claims the reward for the capture of Pedro Rodriguez. He is a man of intelligence, reads and writes English and tells a straight story.

"At 9:30 Wednesday morning I saw a man near the station at Alea whom I thought looked like the picture of Rodriguez which I had just seen in the Advertiser. He went into the cane for a few minutes and when he came out he went into the shed and sat down. Comparing the face with the picture I was pretty sure of the man and I went over to talk with him. He didn't answer at first and I tried again, inquiring 'where he was going.' He said to Waipahu.

"Do you work there?" said I.

"Yes."

"What nationality are you?"

"No answer."

"Are you a Portuguese?"

"The padre Portuguese."

"Then I knew he was not a Portuguese, for instead of saying 'padre' it would have been 'mio pae.' Then I said to myself, this is Pedro Rodriguez."

"How to capture him I didn't know. The Honolulu train was nearly due and the man began to walk up and down. I thought he was waiting for the train, but he started along the track towards Ewa. Then I telephoned for the plantation policeman to come down the track to meet him. As the train approached, the stranger went into the cane. Pretty soon I saw the policeman coming down the road on a mule and I waved my hat for him to hurry. He came fast. 'Follow me,' I said and went on into the cane. First I saw a tin pall the stranger had carried and then I saw him trying to hide. I made a grab and got him, the policeman also took hold and we took him to the station, where, on searching, we found a dagger and \$8.35 in money. I telephoned the High Sheriff and he sent a policeman for the prisoner. Now I think I ought to have the reward."

PEDRO IN PRISON.

Pedro Rodriguez is now doing a short sentence in the dark cell at Oahu Prison as a sort of penance before joining with the other convicts. He was taken over to the prison yesterday afternoon after receiving a sentence of three months, given as a rider to his original punishment, as a penalty for breaking out.

When Rodriguez was ushered into Warden Henry's office yesterday afternoon he was the most abject Porto Rican seen here for a long time. He was "scared to death." He feared that the Warden would visit summary chastisement upon him as a penalty for his desertion.

"Well I suppose you have had a good time while you have been away, Pedro," pleasantly remarked Mr. Henry. Pedro hung his head.

"Did you sleep well of nights?"

No answer.

"Are you glad to come back?"

No answer.

Then the wardens searched him and found some small change.

"Where did you get this money?" asked Henry.

"It's my money."

"Well, where did you get it?"

"Me have it hid. When I leave here I go get it. I get twenty-two dollars."

Then the warden asked him how much money he had hid. He declared that he had \$2.00 buried. He refused to say where it was buried and when told that two white men had watched him on the morning he broke jail and saw him go to the buried money he refused to believe it. He said that no one had seen him. He was then told that the white men would go and get the money as soon as they knew that Pedro was locked securely in prison, but Pedro laughed at this. He said that if white men knew where it was they could go and get it. He had buried the money over thirteen months previously. During all the time he had been in prison the money had remained untouched. He was confident no one would find it. He said that he had made the money gambling.

Through an interpreter Warden Henry asked him if he thought the sentence the Judge had given him would complete his punishment for breaking jail. He said that was all right and that no one could give him more punishment. He spoke in a very insolent way to Mr. Henry and laid down the law pretty sharply as to what a prisoner's duty was in prison.

Then Warden Henry took a hand. He lectured the convict severely upon the crime of breaking out of prison and of breaking the rules laid down for the government of convicts. Henry told him that he believed that he deserved a good whipping.

"Much better you kill me," replied Pedro. "Judge say three months and that is all."

"Well," said the warden to the interpreter, "Just tell him that Judge Henry will have sentence to pronounce upon him later. Tell him that it will be a highly moral punishment that will effectually cure jail breaking."

Pedro heard the words and shivered and then turned to the warden as if to make a threat. Before he had time to do this he was bundled off to the dark cell. In the cell the wardens pulled off the clothes he had secured during his vacation. They put a nice clean suit of stripes on him in their place. Then Pedro broke down. He cried as if his heart would break. Then the door swung to and he was left in absolute darkness.

If Pedro is a moralist he will easily realize during his stay in prison that it is much better to peacefully serve his time, take the \$2.00 which he has buried, and then make tracks for Porto Rico.

THE PAPER OF PRISON

Jail Organ Out With the Second Number.

Warden Henry was yesterday revising this month's issue of "The Oahu Prison Echo." The "Echo" is edited by convicts. In the current number several little jokes are indulged in. On one page can be found the following:

Judge (sarcastically)—"Did you ever earn a dollar in your life?"
Vagrant (seriously)—"Yes, Your Honor, I voted at the first county election."

Under the head of "Amusing Incidents of the Daily Life on the Reef" is printed the following:

"The inmates of Oahu Penitentiary have at least one consolation amid their trials and tribulations. They are conscious of one fact and that is that theirs is not a rickety jail but on the contrary one that has its place in the history of the country. In its cells have slept many prominent figures of the old regime. Princes, ministers, lawyers, editors and business men were included in that small band of revolutionists whom the Provisional Government and the Republic of Hawaii sent hither for safekeeping. There are no political prisoners within its walls now. But against this Oahu Penitentiary can put forth the claim of being the most cosmopolitan penal institution under the American flag. No less than seventeen nationalities are represented in this community today."

"Some of the inmates would make fine subjects for students of human nature. Take 'Whipper Will' for instance. He is a typical Alabama negro and a constant reminder of the antebellum days. 'Whipper Will' was so nicknamed on account of his bird-like propensities in gathering the leaves that fall from the famous kumani tree which graces the prison yard. His bodily ills include all the ailments known to medical science. Each day brings forth a new complication. He has rheumatism in one leg, gout in the other, stomach trouble, an enormous appetite, and he didn't know but that his lungs would be the death of him. This, however, was disposed of very effectively when one bright sunny morning he appeared at the dispensary and complained of a toothache. Some soothing drug was given him and he went his way. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed when he made a second call. For the next few hours life was made a burden for the hospital steward who finally delivered this ultimatum: 'That tooth must go.' 'Whipper Will' was placed in the operating chair, the forceps produced and—The usual quiet of the prison yard was broken by a series of prolonged howls, which clearly denoted the possession of a very strong pair of lungs by some one. Officers and prisoners alike wondered if a circus lion had not broken loose and mistaken the vicinity of the jail for his native jungle. Upon inquiry however it proved to be 'Whipper Will' lamenting the loss of his tooth. As he was leaving the dispensary some one inquired regarding the condition of his lungs, but he ignored this remark and said: 'That blankety blank steward can pull like a jackass and it's a wonder my jaw didn't go with the tooth.'

"One day 'Whipper Will' was placed in solitary confinement, for fighting with a fellow prisoner. Now of all his dislikes solitary confinement is the greatest. He was no sooner alone in the dark cell than he began planning how to get out. He hit upon a very ingenious plan. As he heard the officer of the yard coming along bringing him his dinner, 'Whipper Will' took off his trousers, tied one of their empty legs around his neck and the other made fast to the door, thus doing the hanging act. The groans, however, which greeted the officer's appearance failed of their purpose. The officer simply remarked that he had no use for any blamed fool that could not hang himself properly. The only visible result of his stratagem was that he lost all of his clothes. He had to finish his forty-eight hours solitary confinement, like Adam before the fall. No need to say that this was his last attempt to gain sympathy by hanging."

"A fitting companion to 'Whipper Will' is 'Limpy,' an old Chinaman who hobbles around the prison yard with the aid of a cane. 'Limpy' is a confirmed opium fiend and his maneuvers to obtain his favorite drug from the vigilant hospital authorities are a source of continual amusement. Even prison life it will be seen has its humorous side."

And this is the way that the convict editor of the "Echo" studies human nature. One of his paragraphs is as follows:

"The person who is in love with himself is not likely to be troubled with rivals."

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.

37 Kilby St., Boston,

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LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Fresh Vegetable Seeds

IN 5ct. Packages Just Received

Complete Assortment

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

POLICE AFTER PORTO RICANS

There is consternation among the Porto Ricans of Kakaako. The police are carrying on an active campaign among them. There are so many loafers there of this nationality that the police are determined to take them up as fast as possible on charges of vagrancy unless the men show some disposition to work. Yesterday Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth arrested Jose Toxe, Ancinto Sanchi, and Alfredo Revere, all Porto Ricans, on a charge of larceny in the second degree.

Carlo Juan Parto, another Porto Rican, was brought in on a charge of vagrancy.

In Kakaako there are said to be numerous Porto Rican dumsels who entice men there for many purposes and at the first opportunity to secure a conviction they will be landed behind the bars.

KOREAN STRATEGIC POINTS

Chemulpo is the natural landing place in Korea for any force, destined for the defence or occupation of Seoul. The port is spacious and undefended and is twenty-three miles from the Korean capital. An easy approach to the latter may be had along the railway embankment.

Yesterday it was reported that a Russian force of 6000 men had "attempted" to land there. Such an attempt, unless frustrated by the presence of an enemy's ships or by the state of the tide, ought to have been successful. Ordinarily it is as easy to land at Chemulpo as it is at Hilo.

In the event of war it may be assumed that Russia would dash for Chemulpo and Wiju and the Japanese for Masampo and Fusan, these being the important points nearest their respective military bases, and that they at the same time, would make naval demonstrations against each other's objectives.

The Home Rulers say that the Republican Legislature drew and passed a County Act for the express purpose of having it declared unconstitutional. If that is so what was the object of the previous Home Rule Legislature in drawing one which not only had worse defects than the subsequent measure but which, through the shears-and-paste method of Act construction, legislated for Whatcom county in the State of Washington and for a County back in Nebraska? The errors in the Home Rule bill were so glaring that a man with half an eye could see them by moonlight. Are we to infer from the Home Rule method of reasoning that they were put there intentionally?

Senator Hanna's illness turns out to be serious. It is probable that the state of his health rather than of his ambition accounts for his reluctance to take the Presidential field. Senator Hanna would like to be President and he is of the right stature. Many people would be glad to see a great and honorable captain of industry like him in the White House. But the strain of a national campaign is all a well man can stand and the Senator has been ailing ever since the shock of McKinley's assassination.

Harper's Weekly thinks that the situation in New York State is analogous to that in 1882 when the President's nominee for Governor was beaten by Grover Cleveland by 200,000 majority. If this is the fact, even approximately, the Republicans will have to make a combination which will leave New York out and still elect their President. The task is not mathematically difficult on paper and may not be practically difficult in the field.

Six Prize Stories

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A neat and interesting souvenir of Hawaii, neatly gotten up and handsomely bound.

The stories are ALL HAWAIIAN, having a distinct Island flavor and apart from its value as a souvenir the book is an interesting one.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**THERAPION.** This successful

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**Road Work Distributed
Between the Two
Districts.**

Sam Johnson, road supervisor, and his assistant, Henry C. Vida, are putting important work on the city streets ahead as fast as the supply of material will permit. Makiki quarry in the Fourth and Puunui quarry in the Fifth district are being operated to the full capacity of the rock crushers.

The macadamizing of King street into town from Waikiki turn has reached this side of Thomas Square, where the steam roller is now working in the wake of construction. Similar operations are in progress on King street beyond Nuuanu stream from Liliha street into town.

Pensacola street, which has been in a bog-like condition for years, is receiving attention. The Houghtaling road, about which complaints have lately been published, is also being fixed up. Other repairs are being made at different places.

The Auditor's Brand

Auditor J. H. Fisher accompanies Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt to Hilo, on the present trip, for the purpose of adjusting the books of the sub-agency of public lands in connection with the change of incumbent, George H. Williams has been appointed sub-agent at Hilo in place of William K. Ragsdale.

The Ethics of Bribery.

We understand it on good authority that the Republicans are planning to rush all sorts of money into Maui for use in the coming campaign. Baldwin's leg is to be pulled for another considerable sum. Our advice to our Maui friends is to accept all the money in sight and then vote the other way. The harm always comes from carrying out the purposes of a bribe—not from the mere act of accepting the bribe.—Independent.

Identifies His Hosts.

Treasurer A. N. Kepoika, speaking of the varied reports about the luau at which he was entertained in Hilo, says that Senator John T. Brown and John T. Baker together invited him. They invited Judge Hapal along with him, the Treasurer says, hence he does not understand why his fellow-guest at the entertainment should be discussed as to whether or not he had contributed to the expense.

OF UNTOLD VALUE

The Information Contained in This Honolulu Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident:

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, clerk, now a collector, writes: "My age is 69 years, and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hillier & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Says It Beats Whiskey.

J. H. Nicholas of Wedgfield, S. C., believes that he has discovered a process to make a drink out of watermelon juice which will supersede whiskey, and he wants the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to assist him in securing capital to exploit the discovery.

Mr. Nicholas says that he understands that some of the farmers of Kansas are raising watermelons simply for the seed and are throwing away the melons after the seeds are extracted. He asserts that this is simply throwing away millions of dollars yearly.

In his letter he says: "I have the necessary machinery planned for separating and preserving watermelon juice, and I have a process for clearing the juice so that in a few days it will look like pure corn whiskey, and in fifty or sixty days can give you a nice drink with alcohol enough in it to make you feel it if you drink a tumblerful."

"I believe in temperance according to the Apostle Paul, and I have come to the conclusion that whiskey, as made these days, is an unnatural drink—too concentrated; and as long as I can get watermelon juice, as I make it, I never will drink any more whiskey."

"I have sold the watermelon juice for \$2 per gallon, and there are millions in it at 50 cents per gallon,"—Topeka Capital.

There is more smoking of pipes done in cold weather than at any other time, and, excluding the vacation season, there are more pipes and smoking to be seen during the cold weather than during the temperate and heated spells.—Tobacco Trade Review.

**TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
ASKED OF PEOPLE HERE**

The meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions yesterday afternoon at Central Union church was unusually interesting by reason of reports on Japanese mission work in Honolulu presented by several English-speaking Japanese ladies. A paper on "The Present Condition of the Jews in Europe," was read by Mrs. Selma Kinney, and news of missionaries in various countries was given to the members.

A principal topic was one presented by Miss Carrie Castle, in which a call from the East was made on Hawaii for \$10,000 to aid in the building of a memorial structure to the memory of Alice Gordon Gulick at the Gulick school in Spain.

Miss Castle stated that in a letter Miss Kathryn Coman, a professor at Wellesley, who gave several lectures in Honolulu about a year ago, had called her attention to the memorial project. It had been decided to let the memorial take the form of a building and equipment, both being much needed at the school.

Miss Castle also stated that a cablegram had recently been received asking if Hawaii could not furnish at least \$10,000 to the fund. Miss Castle interpreted this to mean that there was some haste in getting the memorial started, and not knowing just which way to turn to obtain money, had hit upon Hawaii, owing to the Gulicks being so well and favorably known in the islands, Mr. Gulick being the son of a missionary to Hawaii.

A resume of the work of the Gulicks in Spain showed that 3,000 pupils are practically under the direction of the Gulick school. Having been engaged in educational work in Spain for nearly thirty years, the Gulicks have achieved much prominence, and for such a memorial to come from the United States Miss Castle thought would be almost a national gift from this country to Spain.

No action was taken in the premises. Mrs. Selma Kinney's paper on the European Jews was a comprehensive essay on the modern Jew especially the types under the domination of the Czar. She said that if the civilization of a country is to be judged by its treatment of the Jews within its borders, Russia had gone backward. The treatment of the Jews in Russian territory was barbaric and harked back to the darkest periods of the Mediaeval era.

There are about 8,000,000 Jews scattered all over the world and of these seven-eighths are in Europe. There are two distinct types, the eastern and the western Jews. In western Europe a brighter day has dawned for them, but in Russia, Hungary, Roumania and other countries near by, the worst mediaeval conditions obtain. In eastern Europe distinct type of the Jew is the one with the prominent, hooked nose and cunning eyes. With many of the older generation the long-black coat is clung to as a garb of respectability and dignity.

The eastern European Jew is burdened with special taxes. The skull cap that he wears at religious ceremonies is taxed; the candle that he burns on Sabbath evenings is subject to a special tax. If he is unable to pay the taxes imposed he is inhumanly treated. Only a few professions are open to the Jews. They are mostly bootmakers, painters, tailors and carpenters. They are hard working, and the apprentices have a very hard life, often working from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The women lead an easy life. They do not like work and have generally but a couple of rooms to look after. They are fond of gaudy colors, but are generally slovenly. The Jewesses are almost totally illiterate. The Rabbi is generally the only teacher and the Talmud the only study, and with these two influences they are likely to become bigoted and haters of Gentiles. Inter-marriage with other peoples is doing much, however, to change their ideals.

The massacre at Kishineff was only a modern example of the persecution to which they have been subjected through the centuries. They have in times past been pillaged, put on the rack, burned at the stake and dispersed over the face of the earth in the name of Jesus.

In the early centuries the hatred of the Jews was on religious grounds; later it was for social reasons, and later still it was jealousy, for the Jews had risen supreme in commerce and banking.

The Jews have always been exclusive, because they believed they were the elect of God. They began by being exclusive and ended by being excluded. The Japanese work here was presented to the Board under the direction of Mrs. Scudder. She introduced Mrs. Ootoba, wife of the pastor of the Japanese church, who spoke in her native tongue, her remarks being quaintly but intelligently interpreted by her daughter, who is a graduate of the Presbyterian school of Tokio.

Mrs. Ootoba said that the Japanese people owed much to the American people for having had Commodore Perry to open the ports of Japan to the world. In Hawaii she felt that her people should be grateful to the Christian workers for the help they had obtained in Sunday school and night school work. She said their church had a growing woman's society which held meetings on the third Thursday of every month. She asked for the prayers of the Board.

Mrs. O. H. Gulick told of the Japanese mission work extending over the past few months. The Japanese girls' school had been removed to the premises of the North Pacific Institute on Punchbowl street, and several of the older girls had been sent to Kawaiahao school. The work among the girls in Hawaii had not progressed of late owing to the influence of Buddhist priests. New Sunday schools had been started in Kakaako and Moiliili. Considerable work had been done among women who had been unfortun-

nate enough to fall under the influence and power of Japanese procurers. Mrs. Gulick said that considerable satisfaction had been felt among the mission workers that the Japanese procurers were receiving a portion of their just deserts at the hands of the Federal court officials.

Mrs. Ishida gave a short sketch of the Woman's Home, conducted for Japanese women. Many Japanese women, who of necessity were separated temporarily from their husbands, had found shelter at the home. About 200 women have been given helpful assistance.

Miss Ootoba gave a resume of the work being conducted by her in the new Sunday school in Kakaako. There was an irregular attendance, but she felt that the influence over the young boys and girls was being productive of good. She thought that many parents were being brought to Christ through the little folks.

Mrs. Kishimoto, a graduate of the Tokio College, told of this well known educational institution. It was founded thirty years ago, some of the teachers being well known in Hawaii. There are 300 students who take regular and post-graduate courses. The girls who have graduated have mostly married into happy homes, or have become teachers.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney reported that she had obtained figures on the printing of the memorial album for the late Mrs. Bingham. The money has not been collected yet and the publication will be delayed until the funds are in.

**LAWYERS AND THE
LAWS THEY MAKE**

Editor Advertiser: In your editorial of yesterday upon Crime and Justice you say it is an open question, whether the defects in American criminal practice can be cured while lawyers make the laws; but you do not leave us in doubt of your answer to that question, when you hasten to add, "It is undeniable that the laws he (the lawyer) has framed are open to litigation on technical grounds, and that they have established such a complex system of justice as to give the lawyers plenty to do, at good pay."

I do not defend any rules of administering law which assist in keeping back rather than in ascertaining the truth, or which enable a criminal to evade the legal consequences of his acts; but if you were to canvass any average American community, you would find, I think, that it is not lawyers who most oppose doing away with new trials in criminal cases, or a modification of the system of unanimous verdicts of grand juries. The reason of this is not because the average citizen wishes crime to go unpunished, but because grand juries and unanimous verdicts were once a protection against tyranny, and are still regarded by those unfamiliar with their methods, as a popular institution.

If judicial construction or interpretation of statutes or of law sometimes results in a travesty of justice, ought you to blame lawyers?

As for the lawyer who intentionally would get laws so framed as to cause litigation, he is of the kind who ought to be serving time in jail, and hardly to be regarded as a type of alleged lawyers.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

**CHINATOWN IN
GAUDY ATTIRE**

Chinatown is putting on a few extra touches of color nowadays in preparation for the New Year celebration which begins February 15. The shops are alive with color—red and vermilion predominating—in the form of fireworks in gaudy boxes, big dragon posters and lanterns.

The artists are busy making thousands of the attractive highly decorated gauze lanterns, and painted tallow candles are being manufactured by the ton. The rear portions of many shops are devoted to making frames for the balloon-like lanterns, over which gauze is stretched. The gauze is then treated to a coating of shellac and when dry the lanterns have the appearance of isinglass shells. Gorgeous designs are then traced upon the lanterns with a big brush in red, gold, blue and vermilion colors.

When the New Year celebration commences these lanterns will line the streets in the Chinese and Japanese sections, making a bizarre display.

Warrant for Mrs. Turk.

On a warrant sworn out by Frank J. Turk, Mrs. Frank Turk, his wife, will be brought before Judge Lindsay this morning and charged with assault with a weapon. Mrs. Turk is alleged to have fired the bullet which injured Turk in the midnight affray at Waikiki recently.

THE DANGERS OF FOX HUNTING.

Crowds "go hunting," but few ride to hounds, so statistics are absolutely useless. Of the thrusters—the ones who come to grief least—are the sportsmen who keep their eye on the leading hound and try to land on his tail every time.

The golden rule is: Throw your heart over first, and then you and your horse and the leading dog and the fox are certain to be in the same field. It is level money which you get killed first.—London Daily Mail.

**WHAT TREES
ARE COSTING****Forester Haughs
Makes Full
Report.****Board of Agriculture
Queries Free Plant
Distribution.****Executive Officer Holloway Will
See Collector Stackable About
Reptile Prohibition.**

W. M. Giffard, presiding; C. S. Holloway, secretary and executive officer; J. F. Brown and James D. Dole constituted a quorum of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry for its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Miss Melika Peterson attended as stenographer.

Minutes of the two previous meetings having been read, a motion was carried ratifying the proceedings of last week's meeting at which there was not a quorum.

TO KEEP SERPENTS OUT.

A discussion took place on the matter of preventing the introduction of snakes and undesirable reptiles into the Territory. It was voted that Mr. Holloway be a committee of one to consult with Collector Stackable, regarding the possibility of obtaining a Treasury Department regulation on the subject, and report to the Board.

FOREST NURSERY EXPENSE.

The following report on the Nuuanu Forest Station was read:

Nuuanu Forest Station,
February 2, 1904.
C. S. Holloway, Esq., Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry.

Dear Sir: As requested by you, I herewith submit a report for the last year of the running expenses (the cost of labor, etc.) at the Nuuanu Forest Station.

Eight men were employed during the year, at the rate of eighteen dollars (\$18) per month each, doing the following work:

Clearing spaces for holes, per acre	4.00
Making holes for trees, per acre	6.00
Packing and planting trees, per acre	6.00
Propagation of trees (1210) to a height of from 12 to 18 inches, per acre	30.25
Total for one acre	\$ 46.25
Total for one year (24 acres)	\$1110.00
Care of trees planted during year	48.00
Staking up and caring for trees previously planted	300.00
Rooting out lanterns over whole tract	200.00
Repairing road	50.00
Carting supplies, etc.	20.00
	\$1728.00

Any or all of the above items may vary according to the location and condition of lands to be planted.

Pay of Forester (\$125 per mo.) for one year
 \$1500.00 |

Tools, etc.
 26.33 |

 | \$1526.33 |

The quarters consist of a Forester's cottage, two-room cottage for laborers with accommodation for eight men, potting shed and a two-stall stable with wagon house connected. The equipment of the station consists of a set of tools for each man; five donkeys, two of which are employed in packing out trees when planting. The horse and wagon used for carting supplies from the city, etc., is my own property.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID HAUGHS,
Forester.

Mr. Giffard thought the report should be laid aside until it could be gone over by the Superintendent of Forestry, Mr. Hosmer, on his return to town.

Mr. Dole said the report was made in answer to a question he had asked at a former meeting.

On motion of Mr. Holloway, the report was accepted and placed on file, a copy to be addressed to the Superintendent of Forestry.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

A report by Gardener Austin on the distribution of plants was read as follows:

To R. S. Hosmer, Chief Forester.
Sir: We hereby submit a report of the distribution of plants at the Government nursery, King street, from Dec. 31 to Jan. 22, inclusive.

The plants were distributed to the different islands as follows:

	Ornamental.	Fruit.	Forest.
Honolulu ..	904	164	190
Oahu (outer dist.) ..	52	18	132
Molokai ..	7	1	0
Hawaii ..	38	0	15
	1001	183	337

571 potted plants and about 31 plants dug from the yard have been sent to

Kapiolani park.

Two more boxes of Kukui trees have been received from W. D. McBryde and in exchange we are sending by Thursday's steamer, through Mr. Kinney, 254 plants.

Mr. Knudsen sent from Kauai seeds of the New Zealand Karaka and Kawila, the Hawaiian Ironwood and Hawaiian koa seeds.

Respectfully submitted,
C. J. AUSTIN,
Gardener.

Mr. Giffard mentioned that Mr. Hosmer, while visiting the nursery the day after his arrival, asked whether it was maintained for raising ornamental trees or trees for the purposes of forestry. His answer was that the nursery was a sort of conglomeration of all kinds of plants.

Mr. Brown did not see why a nursery should be maintained at public expense mainly for the benefit of private individuals.

Mr. Giffard thought the time had arrived when the cultivation of ornamental plants should be left to the enterprise of private gardeners and florists.

After a general talk the report was accepted, a copy to be furnished to Forester Hosmer.

A letter from an official of the agricultural department in Barbadoes was read. The writer desired an exchange of literature with the Board. It was voted to refer the letter to Mr. Giffard as the Board's editor.

**GERMAN TROUBLES
IN SOUTH AFRICA**

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—An official dispatch from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, says the Germans have lost heavily in an unsuccessful attempt to relieve Okahandja, that five settlers and their entire families have been murdered, and that the Hereros have been threatening Windhoek.

Light has been thrown by the Frankfurter Zeitung on some of the contributory causes of the Hereros' rising in German Southwest Africa, as the result of statements made to that paper by a traveler who has just returned from Windhoek and Okahandja. The merchants and the traders allied with them are charged with purposely involving the natives in debt. According to this traveler, the traders are mostly discharged soldiers whom the merchants equip with wagons and from sixteen to twenty oxen and goods valued at thousands of marks. The traders sell at first entirely on credit, not requiring any cash until they make later trips. The improvident natives buy largely and repeatedly on these easy terms and the merchants favor the system by extending and renewing the credits of the traders, sometimes to 15,000 marks. The traders finally begin collecting portions of the debt, taking cattle in payment and at the same time selling more goods on credit. The natives are often indebted to several traders at once. The Frankfurter Zeitung's informant adds that he found the merchants took an average of seventy per cent profit on the transactions of the traders and the latter added 100 per cent and usually made twenty per cent

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniate. It has to be fed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results. Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

Director.

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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S. F. BOOTH,

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Omaha, Neb.

Removal of a Channel Buoy.

Lieut. Commander Niblack, assistant lighthouse inspector, gave notice yesterday that owing to the dredging operations the mid-channel buoy marking the fairway entrance to Honolulu harbor had been removed and will be replaced at the earliest practicable date.

Bible Training School.

The Sunday morning class of the Bible Training School, taught by Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brown, Prof. Theo. Richards and Prof. Edgar Wood, will hold its first session next Sunday morning at 9:45 in the large upstairs class room at the Ewa end of Kawaiahao church.

A new crematorium has been opened at Golden's Green, and the post brings us a pressing invitation to patronize the establishment. Its proximity to town certainly offers a great inducement to busy men.—Punch.

RODRIGUEZ THE PORTO RICAN IS HERE

(Continued on page 2.)

but there was no Pedro in the lot. All had seen Pedro and would hand him over to the police on the following day, would secure the reward, and would then sail merrily away to Porto Rico. They would swear to this on their honor and a stack of Bibles if necessary.

All over Kakaako, in all sorts of big and little ramshackle buildings were to be found knots of Porto Ricans who were eagerly discussing the Pedro case. When the police dropped in on them by surprise they all smiled. Each man has a wide acquaintance among the police. Last night each had a story to tell. Very few of the hundreds of Porto Ricans that could be rounded up during one night work for a living. They live on their wits, perhaps on the wits of others, and yet secure a good living. When arrested they never have any money, a few persons but always seem able to find cash somewhere when it is absolutely necessary to have it.

And each Porto Rican was afraid of Pedro. It is said that he has a sufficient quantity of ready cash at his command so that he can hire his fellow countrymen to do most anything for him. And each one of this army of vagrants was willing to confidentially tell a reporter that Pedro had told him he would kill the Deputy Sheriff and then the Sheriff and sail away for Porto Rico. If caught he would not be afraid to die for he would have had the satisfaction of having evened up matters with the police.

And all this terror comes from a mere boy. Pedro is less than twenty. He has a reputation though that would put to shame that of the hero of any dime novel. He is a small fellow and not possessed of great strength. He is but seventeen years old, weighs but 130 pounds, and is but five feet, three and one-half inches in height. But what he lacks in height and weight he makes up by fierceness of character. His face is the face of a hunted man and contains the flinty look in the eyes which criminologists say denotes the desperado. A prominent feature of his face is his long nose and a short chin. There is a scar on the right side of his face and a vaccination mark on his left arm. His hair is black and curly.

EFFORTS TO SCARE A JAP WITNESS

Guard Baker of Oahu Prison has been discharged for smuggling into the jail a letter from Japanese in which Nakamura Tokue, a witness in a Japanese murder case, was threatened with bodily injury unless he should tell a story in court which would assist Funakoshi Tatsugoro in securing an acquittal. Funakoshi is alleged to be an accessory to a murder committed by Watanabe, now serving a twenty-five year sentence, at Hilo on July 25, 1902. Funakoshi was convicted but appealed his case. The woman Tokue was his mistress and testified against him during the first trial. She is now being held as witness for the second trial. It is also claimed that Japanese outside the prison tried to get a new Japanese steward appointed to Warden Henry in the prison and in that way be able to administer poison to Tokue.

COUNTY LAW AND RETRENCHMENT

As to the effort on foot to obtain county legislation through Congress, one of two things will surely happen: either Congress will refuse to be bothered longer by her new possessions running constantly to her with their troubles, or we shall have an act as iron clad and as inflexible as the Organic Act itself. We may well congratulate ourselves if it does not likewise prove absolutely unfit and unsuited to our conditions. It is impossible to conceive that Congress will pass an act (even if it has the power to do so, which is doubtful) which will be so constructed as to allow the Territorial Legislature to alter, amend or entirely nullify its action. The retrenchment in expenses commenced by the former Supervisors of Oahu County, we trust, will be continued by the present officers. It appears to be the easiest thing in the world for a government to become overladen with clerks and assistants. There is a peculiar attraction which seems to draw into the government employ all the incompetents of the community, and a "government job" has rightfully come to be a synonym for a position whose most exhaustive occupation is the drawing of a salary. Certainly a casual glance into the Executive Building would lead one to such a belief. This being true, it is a good thing to have an occasional house cleaning. Retrenchment has always to be carried out with considerable care and thought, but if so conducted, we believe that the result will be as surprising as it will be gratifying to the taxpayers.—The Friend.

Prohibitive Steamship Rates.

We have not as yet been overpowered by an influx of tourists, despite the earnest and systematic endeavor of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. Rumors of "settlers," "small farmers" and tourists about to start hitherward, help to fill the columns of our newspapers, but seem slow indeed to materialize. The fact of it is, that tourist companies and individuals find themselves balked at the very start by a well high prohibitive steamship fare. While Europe and the Atlantic passenger lines offer such tempting inducements, little will be accomplished in the matter of travel to these shores unless we can in some way secure at least reasonable rates across the great ocean.—The Friend.

NEW DEPUTY TAX ASSESSORS

On his recent trip to Hawaii and Maui, Treasurer Kepoikai approved the appointments of a number of deputy tax assessors.

William George Kaihenui replaces both George H. Williams, resigned to take the sub-agency of lands, and R. A. Lyman, it having been decided to have but one assistant assessor there instead of two as heretofore.

Dr. Schwab's appointment for Kau has been previously reported.

George Copp is the new deputy assessor for Makawao, Maui. He succeeds W. O. Alken, who resigned to take Federal office as collector of customs at Kahului.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL PROJECT

The matter of completing the organization of a Bible Training school for Honolulu was taken up last evening at a meeting of the committee appointed for that purpose, and a plan was adopted which, it is believed by the committee, will eventually prove the solution of the difficult problem of supplying competent teachers for the Sunday schools and mission outposts of the city. The meeting was held in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. and the majority of those appointed on the committee were present.

Owing to the large number of applicants for admission to the classes it was decided that two distinct classes, with two courses of study, would be necessary to meet all demands, but the committee was unprepared to complete the organization of more than one at the present time. This class will meet for recitations at the Kawaiahao church every Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock, and the work will be in the hands of Mr. H. C. Brown, Mrs. H. C. Brown, Prof. Edgar Wood and Mr. Theo. Richards. Instruction will be given in the Bible, Bible History, Method of Teaching and Singing.

It was decided that the second class should meet in the Y. M. C. A. rooms each Saturday evening, thus extending the advantages of the school to those who are already teaching in Sunday schools. This work, which will be from text-books supplemented by lectures, was placed in the hands of Mr. A. M. Merrill, who was authorized to secure the best instructors possible for the classes.

The committee formally resolved itself into a board of trustees to have general supervision of the work, and Mr. A. M. Merrill was chosen as president. The name "Honolulu Bible Training School" was adopted for the institution.

At the meeting last evening over sixty applications for admission to the classes were received, and this number will be greatly increased by the young teachers who will take advantage of the Saturday evening classes.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

"Maud said something clever about that rich Chicago uncle of hers." "What was it?" "She said he was born with a silver pick-knife in his mouth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

SANITATION IN JANUARY**Work of Inspection and the Abatement of Nuisances.**

Following is the city sanitary officer's report for January:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Feb. 3, 1904.

Dr. Cooper, President, Board of Health, Sir: Herewith is submitted my report for the month of January, 1904.

Two new cesspools have been located and dug.

There have been three prosecutions during the month, all for overflowing cesspools, which the owners refused to have pumped. Three were convicted and two were fined \$5 and costs, each. The other one was let off with a reprimand.

Twenty-three recommendations for restaurant, lodging and hotel licenses were issued during the month and 1337 persons can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Three recommendations for the month of December were also signed, the parties having complied with the requirements for which they were held over. One thousand one hundred and fifteen adults can be lawfully lodged under these three licenses. There are still three recommendations for December being held as the parties have not complied with the requirements; also nine for the month of January.

In the inspections of graves, eight old graves were disturbed and one grave, a few months old, was opened. It took thirty-four hours to dig one grave in Kalia-waena cemetery. One coffin was buried in five inches of water at the King Street Catholic cemetery. In opening up the old graves two different remains had to be reburied under the new remains.

Complaints have been received again of the duck ranches near the Ala Moana road at Waikeiki. I have investigated the complaint and find that the parties are fully justified in the matter. This question has been brought up several times before the Board, but no definite action was ever taken in the matter. I would respectfully request that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the conditions and make recommendations as to what would be done to remedy the nuisance. The inspectors have been greatly hampered in their work during the past month on account of the weather.

The government has again started laying the sewers and the sewer on Nuuanu street from the Queen Hotel to Beretania street, also on Kukui street, has been already laid. At present work is going on on Fort street from Beretania street mauka. Connections to these sewers will be made as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. B. PRATT, City Sanitary Officer and Inspector of Cemeteries.

"BLIND JOE" HAUPU IS DEAD

"Blind Joe" is dead.

He was a character in his way for years in Honolulu. Although but a young man he was totally blind. He frequented all of the principal streets and about midday could be found seated on a door step near some restaurant and in this way would meet passers-by who occasionally assisted him. He had many friends.

Joe's real name was Kakalo Haupu. He was thirty-seven years old. About seven years ago, according to one of his friends, Joe trained an old brown dog to lead him around. This dog learned the location of business houses and of people who were friendly to his master. Daily he would take Joe along the streets and into these business places and the harvest which resulted gave Joe and his dog quite a comfortable living. For a number of years the dog did his duty excellently. Then old age came upon him and one day he died. This entirely upset Joe's future. He could no longer go to all of his friends each day. He was obliged to find his way to some spot where he could sit and wait for them to come along and speak.

A combination of diseases, including consumption it is said, attacked him. For over a month he has been bedridden and only last Wednesday a friend took him to the Hospital for Incurables at Kaimuki. He died there at one o'clock yesterday and his remains were taken to the Townsend Undertaking Parlor from which place he will be buried this afternoon. The interment will be in Kawaiahao cemetery.

DEPARTMENT THANKS EVANS

Secretary of the Navy Moody, in a communication to Rear Admiral Evans, in acknowledgment of his report of the cruise from Yokohama to Honolulu, says:

The department considers that the readiness with which the squadrons executed the unexpected orders their making the passage without mishap and in good time, in spite of heavy weather; and the prompt completion of preparation for further cruising, indicates a state of efficiency of the two squadrons reflecting much credit upon the commander of the cruiser squadron, the captains, officers, and men of the respective vessels, and particularly upon yourself, for the energy and close attention to all that promotes the military value of your command, which has been characteristic of your administration on the Asiatic Station.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of all skin diseases. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for itching, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humors with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.

**Millions of Women**

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for cleansing the scalp of crabs, scabs, dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing the rough, and sore hands, in the form of bath for annoying irritations, inflammations, chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration. In the form of washes for skin diseases, weaknesses, and for many sensitive skin purposes which readily accept delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and Chemicals refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of perspiration induces those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP contains delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and Chemicals refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. This it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eruptions and scales and often the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Agent: Dr. J. C. Evans & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. Forster, Dunn and Cross, CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN RAILROAD

There is an immense appeal to the imagination in the scheme of building a vast railroad to unite all the countries of North, Central and South America. Though this great line, when completed, will not compete in length with the railroad which now runs all across northern Asia, it will, nevertheless, be numbered among the world's greatest projects, a tremendous victory over space and time. There can be little doubt, also, that the regions to be opened up and united by the Pan-American line are of greater natural wealth, better supplied with almost untouched resources, and more promising for future development than the great wheat-fields and forests of Siberia, and the dry Manchurian uplands.

It would seem that the credit for first forming the idea of a Pan-American railroad, running from the northern to the southern extremity of the New World, belongs to the venerable Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who included it, in a lecture delivered several years ago, among the coming wonders of the world. The Pan-American Congress, which met in the city of Mexico two years ago, endorsed the project, and practical plans were there discussed, by which the natural and economic difficulties in the way of the line might be overcome. It was further brought out on the same occasion that very large sections of the Pan-American railroad were already in existence, needing only a series of missing links of relatively short extent, to complete the chain. Yet another step has just been taken, towards the realization of this project, in the appointment of Mr. Charles M. Pepper as United States Commissioner to the various Central and South-American countries concerned, who will be in a position to see with his own eyes not merely the difficulties to be overcome, but also the immense possibilities to be opened up by this gigantic undertaking. That two well-known men of business have volunteered to advance five thousand dollars each, towards the expense of Mr. Pepper's journey, shows that the plan appeals strongly to practical minds.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

In considering this great scheme, the first thing to get clear in our minds is, the extent to which its realization is facilitated by the railroads already built or building, which can be used as links in the chain. It is, of course, true that there are a dozen alternative routes from New York to Texas, the first stage of the journey, while several plans are at present under discussion by our railroad companies, for traversing the great Southwest by new and more direct routes. The striking deficiency, as far as our own territory is concerned, and from a theoretical rather than a practical point of view, is the lack of a great trunk road running north and south across the Western plains, and serving as a direct link between the wheat and forest lands of the Canadian Northwest Territory and our own Southwest, towards the Mexican line. There is no north and south railroad in the States which compares in directness and consequence with our various Pacific railroads, or with the Canadian Pacific. There are, of course, numerous combinations by which passengers or freight can go, let us say, from Manitoba to Mexico, but there is no single main artery, such as the Pan-American scheme contemplates. At present this is, as we said, rather a theoretical than a practical difficulty.

When we come to Mexico, the next link in the chain, we find that our sister republic makes an admirable showing. There are two main arteries connecting our railroads with the Mexican system: the one making connection at El Paso with the Arizona and New Mexico lines, which thus introduce the circulation of our Pacific coast; and the other at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, joining the Mexican lines with San Antonio and Galveston, and the Gulf States. Southward

through Mexico we have the Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, which practically covers the whole of the great Mexican plateau, culminating at Mexico City at an altitude of over 2000 meters, and has a considerable part of its length running at about 8000 feet above sea level. The huge masses of Mount Popocatepetl and the Serrania de Ajusco immediately to the south of Mexico City compel the line to deflect to the east, through Orizaba, to Apizaco, and thence to Puebla, where the Mexican Southern Railway carries the line southward to Oaxaca city. The Mexican railroads pass through fifteen out of the twenty-seven Mexican States, and already tap a population of over eight millions.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

After Oaxaca there is a considerable break between the Mexican and Central American lines, but the two governments have pledged themselves to supply the missing links, which will bring us to the south of Guatemala, whence a series of Central American lines must be constructed, as follows: through San Salvador, 220 miles; through Honduras, 200 miles; through Nicaragua, 224 miles; through Costa Rica, 363 miles; bringing us to the northern border of Colombia, and thus technically to South American territory, though still months off the Isthmus of Panama.

It is a little early to discuss the best form of bridge for this Pan-American line to cross the future Panama Canal, but, when we remember that the line which now joins St. Petersburg practically with Peking was begun only twelve years ago when Nicholas II, then Tsarevitch, laid the foundation stone at Vladivostok, we may with confidence predict that the said canal bridge will not only be designed but actually built before this continent is many years older. From Panama the line will run along the Pacific slope of the Andes 678 miles to reach Peru. Here it will divide into two branches, one traversing the mountains, over grades no more difficult than those already surmounted in Mexico, and linking the railroads of Bolivia and Argentina with the Pan-American system; while the other branch will strike south—still along the Pacific coast, joining the Chilean railroads, and thus completing the line. It is estimated that this line will cost something like \$750,000,000 to complete, as compared with \$200,000,000 at which Minister Witte sets the outlay on the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian lines.

L. Tenney Peck Takes a Hand at the Brakes.

The Rapid Transit Company has a new motorman in training in the person of its president, L. Tenney Peck. Mr. Peck appeared last evening on the Manoa line and ran a car over the whole course.

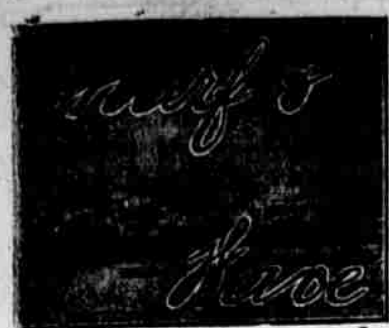
The car had several stops to make, and these were accomplished to the satisfaction of the regular motormen and the passengers.

The new president believes in understanding the duties of the man behind the brakes, and has decided to ascertain by personal effort the difficulties and thousand little annoyances they are subjected to in the ordinary run of a car.

Mr. Peck is following the methods of railroad officials on the mainland in acquainting themselves with the operation of the systems under them.

DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Another daughter of a Revolutionary soldier has turned up in Kansas in the person of Miss Eleanor Hoyt of Lebo, Coffey county. She is said to be the only unmarried daughter of a Revolutionary soldier now living. There are only three other daughters of Revolutionary heroes drawing pensions. Congressman Miller has introduced a special bill in Congress to grant Miss Hoyt a pension of \$12 a month.—Topeka Capital.



THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WEDNESDAY IN COURT

Discontinuance of the Taylor Suit.

Orpheum Company, Ltd., vs. J. Oswald Lüttich, continued from Tuesday before Judge De Bolt, went to the jury at seven minutes to 4 p. m. yesterday. A verdict for the defendant was shortly returned. Exceptions were noted by the plaintiff, with notice of motion for a new trial.

Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. is still on before Judge Gear and a jury. This will be the fourth day.

COMPLAINT AND ANSWER.

Madame Kaibha has brought an amended petition for cancellation of a deed against the heirs of the late James Campbell, together with his grantees, etc. As in the former petition dismissed without prejudice, the complainant charges fraud and physical violence on the part of the late James Campbell and Cecil Brown, committed in the latter's office, to obtain her signature to a conveyance to Campbell of property at King and Kaplan streets.

Annie Kelleit, P. D. Kelleit, Jr., J. Alfred Magoon, Emmeline M. Magoon, Geo. H. Paris and wife, Dora P. Paris, Margaret J. Lightfoot and J. Lightfoot have already entered a demurrer on their own behalf to the amended complaint. They set forth that the alleged fraud and duress would not make the deed void, but at the most voidable, and that there being no allegation in the complaint that these defendants were not bona fide purchasers from James Campbell, for a valuable consideration, the complainant by her bill has ratified and confirmed the deed as to them. Therefore they pray that they may be dismissed with their reasonable costs.

REVIVOR OF JUDGMENT.

A writ of scire facias has been sued out by Kuanini Perry Panlani, Mary Ann Perry Maikai and J. Alfred Magoon against C. L. Hopkins and William Larsen. It is to revive a judgment for \$23.45 obtained in the Circuit Court on December 2, 1896, by David Dayton, administrator of the estate of Narcisse Perry, against the defendants. The present plaintiffs are assignees of different heirs of Narcisse Perry. Judge De Bolt has assigned the case to Judge Robinson.

SUING ON BOND.

Judge De Bolt as successor of Judge Humphreys, has brought suit against Yee Chin, Lam Hong, also known as Lum Hong, and Chew Man, also known as Chew Mon, as administrators of the estate of Yee Chew Fan, deceased, for the recovery of \$300 together with interest, costs, etc.

Chew Man or Chew Mon, administrator, absconded to the Orient with \$300 of the estate funds. He had given his bond in \$15,000 to Judge Humphreys, with Lee Chin and Lam Hong as sureties. It is stated in the declaration, on information and belief, that he is now in Manila, Philippine Islands. E. A. Douthett is attorney for plaintiff.

BIG COUNTER CLAIM.

In the suit of Oahu Railway & Land Co. against Waiwala Agricultural Co., the defendant has answered with a counter claim of \$16,670.77, principal and interest, on account of the proportion of rental for upper Kawaia lands alleged to be due from the plaintiff to the defendant. It is contended that the plaintiff's claim of \$4800 for coal delivered to defendant has been liquidated and paid by the counter claim for rental just mentioned.

BUILDINGS EASILY REMOVED.

Lee Chew, answering the complaint of William McCandless for injunction against removing buildings from premises on which a lease is about to expire, claims that the buildings were only erected as stables to house animals used in cultivating the land, that they were never attached to the soil and can be removed without injuring the premises. He asks that the complaint be dismissed.

MRS. MOORHEAD'S WILL.

Father H. Valentin petitions for probate of the will of Margaret Moorhead, who died at Honolulu on January 30, 1904. The will was executed July 2, 1903, when the testator was of the age of about 78 years, in presence of David Dayton, Frances Stothard and Nellie McLain. After payment of her funeral expenses and just debts, she gives the Roman Catholic church in Hawaii \$100. All the rest of her estate she leaves to

"GREEN SICKNESS"

The unhealthy complexion of green sickness is changed to the rosy blush of good health by Scott's Emulsion.

Green sickness is one of the forms of blood disease found in young women. The change from girlhood to womanhood often upsets the nervous system, weakens digestion and throws the blood-making organs out of gear.

Scott's Emulsion puts new heart into pale girls. It tones up the nervous and digestive system, and feeds the blood. It is a natural tonic.

Remember that 30 per cent. of these cases go on into consumption unless prevented. Scott's Emulsion prevents consumption.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

her great grand daughter Margaret Elizabeth Hansmann, daughter of her grandson, John F. Hansmann, when she arrives at the age of 21 years. In the event of the death of the legatee before 21, the trust shall terminate and the estate go to the legatee's heirs. She will be 21, if she survive, on Sept. 17, 1921. Father Valentin, the will directs, is to serve without giving bonds. In the petition the estate is said to be all personal, consisting of cash in the Bank of Hawaii, \$607.85, and an interest in a mortgage value unknown.

BISHOP GULSTAN'S ESTATE.

Father Clement Everard was, by order of Judge Gear, discharged as executor of the last will of the Right Reverend Gulstan Francis Robert, Bishop of Honolulu. He is directed to convey to the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church all of the property remaining in his hands, consisting of an acre of land in Lahaina valued at \$150, forever in trust for the Roman Catholic Mission.

WRAY TAYLOR CLEAR.

Attorney General Lorrin Andrews for plaintiff yesterday filed a discontinuance of the suit of the Territory of Hawaii, as trustee for 4812 Chinese laborers, against Wray Taylor. This action follows the restitution of the \$300 drawn from the Chinese fund without authority by Taylor, just before leaving for San Francisco more than a year ago, as it happened, to return to the Territory. He was Commissioner of Agriculture at his disappearance, but was custodian of the Chinese fund from having been secretary of the Board of Immigration under the Republic of Hawaii.

SALES CONFIRMED.

Samuel Woolley, administrator of the estate of Makane, deceased, is authorized to deliver a deed to Lucy Kahanu Henriques and Edgar Henriques, conveying to them a certain parcel of land at Nuuanu Valley for the consideration of \$3700, and to apply the proceeds less expenses to the payment of the mortgage indebtedness of the estate. Judge Gear signed the order yesterday.

JUDGMENTS.

Judge Gear has given judgment for plaintiff, against both defendant and garnishee, for a total of \$125.37, in the suit of S. White, plaintiff, vs. L. G. Maitland, defendant, and O. R. & L. Co., garnishee.

Judgment is entered in the suit of Allen W. T. Bottomley vs. Wong Hee alias Wong Yee Kee, for plaintiff in the total amount of \$194.55.

E. D. Greany's suit against Pacific Import Co. is discontinued.

DIVORCE.

Judge Robinson signed a decree for divorce in the suit of Lillian H. Young vs. Thomas H. Young, for refusal of maintenance and for cruelty. Libellee is ordered to pay \$30 a month alimony, costs of suit and attorney's fee of \$50. E. M. Watson appeared for libellant.

One of the features of the Paris motor show is an absolutely noiseless car. Persons in the neighborhood of one of these will not know that there was a car within a mile until they wake up in the hospital.—Punch.

SMALL POX CASE ON THE LOGAN

The transport Logan, with 1,146 persons on board, arrived in the harbor yesterday morning from Manila. She was immediately placed in quarantine as a case of smallpox had been discovered on board. None of the passengers were given an opportunity to come ashore except Harvey Carlisle, a packmaster of the quartermaster's department and he was a passenger for this place. The stricken passenger was placed on Quarantine Island. The vessel carried, among a large number of passengers, the officers and 585 men of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, commanded by Col. Samuel R. Whittall. The vessel continued her voyage to San Francisco at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

By the time the St. Louis fair starts the Emperor of Korea and the Empress Dowager of China may be footloose enough to attend.

STRANGE DELAYS IN THE DISCOVERY OF HAWAII

By S. E. Bishop in The Friend.

The writer proposes to specify and describe a series of peculiar events, all of which contributed and combined to produce the singular success which attended the introduction of Christianity into the Hawaiian Islands. Many of these circumstances were such as were unlikely to occur. Altogether they were so numerous, and so tended to the accomplishment of one result, that they may well be regarded by Christian believers as constituting a chain of very marked Special Providences, which were Divinely intended to secure firmly this important strategic position as a possession of enlightened Christianity for the furtherance of the kingdom of the Lord Jesus in this Pacific Hemisphere. It is believed to be profitable and important that we should distinctly recognize this peculiar course of Divine Providence, and we may begin by noting the peculiar Providential Delay in the Discovery of Hawaii.

Hawaii was first made known to the world through its discovery by the famous explorer, Captain James Cook, who on his voyage from Botabola to Alaska, visited Kauai in January, 1778, and on his return, first saw the Island of Hawaii in December of the same year. From that time forward, the group was frequently visited, and speedily became of commercial importance. Before 1820, a considerable trade had become established with China, Mexico, and the north-west coast of America. There was also a large whaling fleet visiting these ports.

In fact, no part of equal commercial importance existed in the central or north-eastern Pacific.

In view of so rapid a commercial development after discovery, it must be considered strange that the existence of so central and important a group remained unknown until so late a date as 1788. All the other groups inhabited by the Polynesian race had long been known to the world. For over 250 years the Spanish galleons had been crossing the North Pacific annually both ways between Mexico and the Philippines. Hawaii lying in a direct line between the two countries, Alexander is doubtless correct in his statement (History, p. 100). "These islands did not lie in the track of the Spanish galleons, for on leaving Acapulco they steered south-westerly so as to pass far to the south of them, and on their return voyage they sailed northward till they reached thirty degrees of latitude, and then ran before the westerly winds till they approached the coast of North America. This was fortunate for the Hawaiians, who thus escaped the sad fate of the natives of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands."

But this "fortunate escape" must have been an extremely narrow one, for we learn from the same accurate historian that in Dec., 1527, one of Saavedra's squadron was doubtless wrecked on the western coast of Hawaii. Also in the year 1555, Juan Gaetano actually discovered Hawaii, Maui, and three smaller islands, which he named respectively,

"La Mesa," "La Desgraciada," and "Los Monjes," by which names they appeared on Spanish charts, but located ten degrees too far east.

The Spaniards carefully kept silence about their discovery of Hawaii, but for some unknown reason suffered 230 years to pass without seeking to gain farther knowledge of this group. This neglect of the Spaniards was a most singular, and almost unaccountable fact, but their failure to explore and occupy Hawaii must be deemed a fact of inestimable advantage to the commercial, and especially to the religious, future of these Islands.

One may perhaps conjecture that by 1555 Spain was too much occupied in consolidating her existing conquests on the Pacific not to postpone any additional labors of that kind, and that her political depression, following the destruction of the Armada, finally incapacitated her from looking in the direction of Hawaii, so that all she could do would be to maintain a long silence upon the existence of so possibly important a strategic point. May it perhaps be true that the destruction of the Spanish Armada was the salvation not only of England and of Protestantism in Europe and America, but also saved Hawaii from being early wrecked by Spanish tyranny and the Spanish Inquisition?

At any rate, Hawaii and its people were saved from a most disastrous fate. One may imagine that fate by reading Kingsley's "Westward Ho," with its ghastly pictures of the maltreatment of the Indians around the Caribbean, or Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," and "Conquest of Peru." Hawaii was mercifully spared the invasion of the Spaniard, with his merciless warriors and even more cruel priests. The bitter and relentless Popery which cursed Spanish America never entered Hawaii. The tortures and burnings of the Spanish Inquisition failed to be established in these happy isles, although when Cook landed at Kealakekua, his racks and fires were in full activity in every Spanish province of the Pacific coast, from Chile to Mexico.

It certainly was a marvelous advantage that Hawaii was preserved untouched and unknown, a virgin land, until the Spanish power had become decrepit, and the Pacific had begun to be occupied by English and American commerce. Beyond the native idolatry which that commerce soon brought into disrepute among the simple-minded Islanders, there was no obstacle barring out the pure religion of Christ. Especially was there no stern Popery and its Inquisition to prohibit and burn the Holy Bible. Hawaii was preserved apart until the very eve of the day when Protestant lands were to awake to their privilege of sending abroad missionaries of Christ to heathen lands.

In this wonderful preservation of this strategic center of the Pacific for Gospel conquest, one is led to discern a special Divine Providence, which was followed by a remarkable succession of other events all working to the same result.

WANT REGIMENT FOR HONOLULU

George W. Smith, President.
Robert Catton, Vice President.
J. H. Soper, Secretary.
W. W. Harris, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu yesterday afternoon, the above named were elected officers for the current year. The other directors are J.

G. Rothwell, E. A. McInerney, J. F. Humburg and H. F. Wichman.

Messrs. Catton and Harris were appointed at this meeting to prepare a memorial to the Secretary of War, asking that a regiment of infantry be stationed at Honolulu. When prepared the memorial will be forwarded to Delegate Kuhio for presentation to Secretary Taft.

JAPANESE THUG FREED

Rearrested Immediately Upon a Fresh Charge.

Judge Gear yesterday rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Funakoshi Tatsugoro, ordering the petitioner discharged "on the ground that the mittimus is faulty and defendant cannot be legally detained."

George A. Davis presented and argued the petition, with Deputy Attorney General E. C. Peters contrary, before Judge Gear went on his visit to the Coast in the latter part of December. There have been several continuances for decision since the Judge's return.

The mittimus found to be faulty is in the following terms, omitting the printed heading:

"The Territory of Hawaii:

"To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy; the Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii, or his Deputy:

"Funakoshi Tatsugoro having been indicted in the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, at the November Term, 1903, of the offense of Conspiracy, First Degree, and by said Court on this day was committed to the care and custody of the Sheriff of Hawaii, until the February Term of Court;

"You are hereby ordered to take said Funakoshi Tatsugoro into your custody and to cause said Order to be executed. Hereof fall not.

"Witness the Honorable Gilbert F. Little, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit and the seal of said Court at South Hilo this 3rd day of December, A. D. 1903.

"DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the 4th Circuit.

"By Charles Hitchcock, Deputy Clerk."

The conspiracy for which Funakoshi Tatsugoro was indicted was with Watanabe Masaji to extort \$1000 from Motohiro by threats of violence. Tatsugoro was theoretically at liberty under heavy bonds on his appeal from conviction and sentence for manslaughter.

High Sheriff Brown and Jailor William Henry by their attorney, Deputy Attorney General Peters, have an appeal filed under date of Feb. 1 from Judge Gear's order discharging Tatsugoro.

Judge Gear, in granting the discharge, sharply criticized the mittimus as one made out by the clerk upon the form used for sentences. He said it did not specify the term of court to which it related, and it gave the prisoner into the custody of the Sheriff of Hawaii instead of that of the High Sheriff.

After his release, Tatsugoro was arrested on a fresh charge of conspiracy, this being in connection with a threatening letter he sent to a Japanese woman detained in Oahu prison as a material witness against him in the manslaughter case. She was asked to change her former evidence under dire threat of vengeance if she refused. At the same time a plot was discovered to secure a substitution of the Japanese steward of the prison, the suspicion being that the new one should endeavor to poison the woman.

Nodd—"Awfully sorry to hear your house burned down. Did you save anything?" Todd—"Oh, yes. After some very lively work we succeeded in getting out all the things we didn't want."—Town and Country.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 195, pages 40-42, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 6th day of February, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

First. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Pauwela, Hamakua, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 chains and 65 fathoms (more or less), and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paele and conveyed to the mortgagee by Kia Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed dated November 28, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 158, pages 366 and 367.

Second. All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamaole, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less), and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Piliplili; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hamakua, said Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 2168, Land Commission Award Nos. 3829 and 6613 to Paele; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre, and Part 6 containing an area of 3-24-100 acres; said premises described in Paragraph Second being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kia Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third. All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kaula, in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the east corner of this land, being the west corner of Makalinal Lane and Kuakini street, and running:

N. 41 deg. 20 min. W. 101 feet along Kuakini street;

S. 53 deg. 00 min. W. 110 feet;

N. 41 deg. 00 min. E. 118.5 feet along Lot 3;

N. 44 deg. 20 min. E. 113 feet along Makalinal Lane to the initial point; containing an area of 12,058 square feet (more or less).

And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse P. Makalinal, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 214-216.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a comfortable cottage upon this last mentioned house-lot on Kuakini street, between the residence of Mr. P. C. Jones and Liliha street, and the premises together afford a very desirable opportunity for investment.

Terms: Cash United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, January 6, 1904.

MARY J. ALEXANDER, Mortgagee.

By her Attorney-in-fact, W. O. Smith.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHO ARE CONCERNED: Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the Territory of Hawaii for adjudication of water rights of the Valley of Kanaha, in which a controversy has arisen between the said Territory and the Pioneer Mill Company, Limited, therefore the hearing of said case is set for the 4th day of March, 1904, at 2 o'clock p. m. and all parties interested in the water rights of said Valley of Kanaha are ordered to appear before me at the premises of the Lahainaluna Seminary, Lahaina, Maui, at the aforesaid time, failing which the case will be adjudicated ex parte by default.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Maui.
2561—Feb. 5, 12, 19.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Keawe Kailua, late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, deceased testate, by the Hon. J. W. Kalua, Circuit Judge of Maui, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to Henry Smith at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, within six months from date, or they shall be forever barred. And all persons owing said estate are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of same with the said Henry Smith.

Dated Honolulu, Feb. 4, 1904.

MALA KAILUA,
Administratrix with the Will Annexed, Estate of Keawe Kailua.
2561—61—F

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

We do not charge that the Weather Bureau is corrupt like the Post-Office Department, but a great deal of inferior weather is palmed off on the people, who pay a good price for a high-class article.—Detroit Free Press.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR JANUARY

Deaths in Honolulu in January numbered 63, divided by nationalities between 31 Hawaiians, 9 Chinese, 9 Japanese, 4 Portuguese, 8 U. S. A. and 2 other. Twelve children under one year of age are listed, or nearly one-fifth of the entire mortality. Two of the deaths were non-residents. There were four deaths investigated and two coroner's inquests held. The monthly death rate per thousand was 1.60.

The causes of death are thus summarized by Registrar Lawrence: Febrile, 4; diarrheal, 1; diphtheria, 2; constitutional, 12; developmental, 5; nervous, 17; circulatory, 3; respiratory, 5; digestive, 10; urinary, 2; reproductive, 1; suicide, 1.

Forty-one marriages and forty births were registered for the month.

"How long shall I boil the eggs, ma'am?" asked the cook. "I don't exactly know," replied the young housewife, "but cook them until they are real tender."—Chicago Post.